[redacted]O
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S. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,765—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th Nov.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,873	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave,

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the d—

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and gn money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

[redacted]don Agents ; GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 1st December.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 11th November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,320	Lecoispellier	19th Dec '1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "EARNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durande to sail on or about the 15th November, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000,	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma : immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED

ELECTRO-PLATE
AND
CUTLERY DEPARTMENTS.

THE "CAVENDISH"
TABLE CUTLERY

Made in Sheffield from Extra Quality Steel, Hand Forged, and Carefully Tempered, in Ivory and Ivorine Handles, none better procurable.

TREACHER & CO.'S EXTRA QUALITY
TABLE PLATE.

Guaranteed to stand hard wear for 20 Years ; strictly plated on the best Nickel Silver.

A Splendid Selection of all kinds of Articles in Electro-plate, Ornamental, and Useful.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"DERMALINE,"
OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.
8 Annas per Pot.
IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF
"DERMALINE,"
MIXTURE
TAKEN ONCE A DAY, MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.
Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12 6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chickoia, No. 6, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM

THE INIMITABLE CARD CONJURER

and

COURT MAGICIAN,

ON TOUR IN INDIA

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 13TH NOV.,

Mr. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

On THREE Several Occasions

at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL,

and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times

TO PERFORM BEFORE

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be he Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2.

Back Seats, Re. 1 and 8 Annas.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY and Co.,

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

Mr. BERTRAM,
care of KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

Doors open 9—Commence 9-30.
Carriages 11.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER and SANDALWOOD will take place commencing from the 4th December, 1899, at the HALIYAL DEPOT of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station, on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of timber and Sandalwood that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

TEAK	13,400 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD	700 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD	200 tons.
SANDALWOOD	5 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

3. The Timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset minimum price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of Sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Karana.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Karana, Camp Belgaum, 4th Sept., 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 642 OF 1899.

(1) LUXMIDAS NAGINDAS, (2) TRIBHOVANDAS PRANJIWANDAS, (3) KESHAVLAL UMEDRAM, (4) ANALAL PURBHOORAM, (5) KASHIDAS GUNPATLAL, (6) BHAWANIDAS NARONDAS and (7) KURSONDAS GULABDAS all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Bhooleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of the selves and all other members of Vissa Nager Bania Caste of Bombay, with the consent of the Advocate General of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) GULABDAS GUNGARAM, (2) GUNGADAS DWARKADAS, (3) BHAWANIDAS BHANASHAI, (4) MANMOHUNDAS DAYALDAS, (5) DEVIDAS HURIVALLABHDAS, (6) KILLABHAI BHAVANIDAS, (7) PURSHOTUMDAS NAROTUM, (8) KALLIANDAS NAGINDAS, (9) GIRDHERLAL HARILAL, (10) MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS, (11) MATUBHAI KURSONBHAI, (12) GIRDHERLAL JAMNADAS, (13) DEVIDAS VITHALDAS, (14) HARKISONDAS HARIDAS, (15) DAMODARDAS KURSONDAS, (16) NARONDAS KULLIANDAS, (17) NARONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, (18) BHAIDAS MATHURADAS, (19) PURBHOODAS GOKALDHUNDAS, (20) GOWANBHAI CULLIANDAS, (21) NAGINDAS DWARKADAS, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and other members of the Vissa Nager Bania Caste of Bombay, praying interalia for the following and such further and other relief in the premises as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet; and the Justice of the case shall require.

(a). That it may be declared that the meetings of the Caste of the 13th day of October, 1897, and all subsequent meeting up to the present time have been either irregularly convened or illegally constituted or both, and that all resolutions passed in such meetings are null are void.

(b). That it may be declared that the Defendants and the Trustees who were elected on the 20th July, 1894, were not duly elected.

(c). That a meeting of the Caste may be held under the order and direction of this Honorable Court for the election of the new Trustees.

(d). That the Trustees may be directed to replace in the trust funds the sums of Rs. 1,132-4-1 and Rs. 111-5-0 in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the plaint mentioned and may be restrained from spending any money under the resolutions set forth in paragraphs 7 and 12 of the plaint respectively.

(e). That a proper headman of the Caste may be appointed by and under the directions of this Honorable Court.

(f). That the Defendants may be restrained by order and injunction of this Honorable Court from calling or holding any meetings of the Caste save and except under the directions of this Honorable Court or in accordance with the resolutions of the Caste meetings of Fagan Sood, 7th Samvat, 1942 (March 1886) and of 6th March, 1885.

(g). That the Defendants or some of them may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.—Dated this 19th day of October, 1899.

W. LANE.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 19th day of October, 1899.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW, Plaintiffs Attorneys.

4th November, 1899.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...	...	...	...	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS			...	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2			...	40	0
Do. do.	No. 4	...	...	60	0
* BULLET do.	No. 4	...	...	72	0
CARTRIDGE do.	No. 4	...	...	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	...	...	...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2...	3	8
„ Do. do.	No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.

OUR NEW SERIES OF

INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.

NOW READY.

500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN PRIVATE CARDS.

QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay reference at the same time.

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An album containing 2 DOZ. PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN CHARACTERS and VIEWS, done altogether by a NEW ARGENTOTYPE PROCESS.

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Price, Rs. 5 only.

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BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES OF XMAS CARDS,

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ONE RUPEE,

TWELVE ANNAS,

AND EIGHT ANNAS,

OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.

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Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

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OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.

FANCY CALENDARS,

LADDER CALENDARS,

BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.

Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.

THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.

QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE

COMIC CARDS.

TOO MUCH OF FUN,

PLENTY TO LAUGH,

AND SENTIMENTS QUITE UNRESERVED WITH FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND KISSES.

QUITE UNUSUAL IN THE XMAS CARD TRADE.

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BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

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TARAPOREVALA,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

have added A NEW DEPARTMENT

OF TOYS for the coming Xmas Season.

MECHANICAL TOYS QUITE THE LATEST,

At an UNEXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP RATE.

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D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

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PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON

AND

TOILET CLUB.

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JUST UNPACKED,

A FRESH STOCK OF

LATEST FANCY IMITATION.

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AND

CRIMPALINE NATURAL HAIR CURLING FLUID.

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AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

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LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

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LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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18, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENT'S DRESS JACKET for Evening Wear, Rich Silk Collar and Lining, from Rs. 40. West End Styles. Gent's DRESS SUITS, from Rs. 85. West-End Styles. Best Cashmeres, Rich Silk Lining and Facings. Superior Finish. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

AUCTION SALE of Colonel G. M. Stevens' Valuable Furniture, by "Roberts" Glass and Crockeryware, Plateware, Piano, Cycle, Pants, Waler Horse, &c., at No. 42, Upper Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ in addition to PRIVATE TUITION has now OPENED a CLASS for Singing at a Reduced Rate. Apply 5, Colaba Causeway.

AN Engineering firm in Bombay Require a YOUNG MAN for travelling, and when not so engaged, to assist in office work. One who has a knowledge of Engineering preferred. Apply No. 946, care of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, a smart Senior PROOF READER, accustomed to Newspaper work. Good Salary to a competent man. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to the MANAGER, "Statesman" Office, Calcutta.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for R. A. Officers' Mess, Kirkee. Apply in first place with copies of testimonials to Secretary, R. A. MESS, Kirkee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE REV. MR. BAUMANN of Adliswell near Zurich (Switzerland) is prepared to receive pupils for preparation for the Higher Schools.

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Cleriks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ltd., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz. :—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FLOWER POTS ! FLOWER POTS ! ! New Stock just to hand in variegated colours, from Rs. 1-8. SHROFF BROTHERS, 27, Hornby Row, Old Shop, Fort.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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PERFECTION

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Sold by all Wine Merchants.

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COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
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KENNETH MACKENZIE AND CO.'S SHERRIES.
JOH. STIFFT'S CARLOWITZ.
LIQUEUR.—BURKE'S SLOE GIN.

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E. NORMANDIN AND CO.'S 1858 AND 1820 BRANDIES.
CORNEILLE AND CO.'S COGNAC.
JULES LANDY'S GENUINE OLD COGNAC.
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
BURKE'S *** IRISH WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
BURKE'S GLENLIVET "
SLATER'S GLENLIVET "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
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ALE & STOUT.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
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MACLAY'S & CO.'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.

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BOMBAY.
Price List on Application.

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AND

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FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process

THE GREATEST HONOURS

AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA" & Co.

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

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CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

NO. 1 COGNAC.

Needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.

Of all Wine Merchants in

BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent., per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-4 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Account.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (its. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bone. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SALE

CRAW

W

THIS DAY, MONDAY, CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and col and the following :—

Furniture, such as sunboards, tables, cha dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands,

On account of the concerned, ex-Dictator :—

14-17—4 cases provision, consisting of potted me flavouring essences, consolidated soups, extract of me meat juice, vinegar, sauce, soup, essence of beef, lemon syrup, etc.

On account of the underwriters, ex Clan Macleod—

J 568—W. & Co., 3290—1 case 40 dozen Japanned padlocks, 2 to 4 inches, damaged by sea water.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Incharran—

8866—F. F. & Co.,—1 case wooden tobacco pipes.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of new and second-hand ladies and gent's pneumatic bicycles.

1 second-hand, light victoria.

1 second-hand, strong-built landau.

1 double-seated brougham,

1 second-hand, office shgram.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station Bungalow, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plateware, glassware and crockery, mahogany square piano, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps by Hinks, Brussels and Persian carpets, large cooking stove, with chiffonarey, musical box, well grown garden flower pots, etc., the property of E. A. GOOD, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BARDAN LANE, NEAR MANDVIE BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Valjee Premjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Abdoola, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1898, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or chawl built thereon, situate without the Fort, in the city and sub-district of Bombay, on the north side of a street, formerly known as Issajee Hussajee Commander Street, and now called Bardan Lane, containing by admeasurement 186 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 723, new No. 6440, old Survey No. 501, and new Survey No. 257, assessed by the Municipality, under Street No. 65-42, and B Ward No. 2333, and bounded on the east, by a passage, and beyond that by the property of Mahomedaly

[redacted]NING AND
[redacted]ITED.

[redacted] that an EXTRA-
[redacted]EETING of the Share-
[redacted] will be held at the Registered
[redacted] No. 39, Apolla Street, Fort, on MON-
[redacted]rning, at 3 P.M., to confirm the Special Reso-
[redacted] at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the
[redacted] held on THURSDAY the 19th instant, already
[redacted]ED to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th October, 1899.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last, and the interest on the second issue Shares at 3½ per cent per annum for the year ending 30th June last under the terms of the Prospectus, dated 9th October, 1896, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 6th November, 1899, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. on SATURDAYS, and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on other week days, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 7th October 1899, on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND and INTEREST WARRANTS at HUBLI, on and after MONDAY, the 13th November, 1899, on production of the share certificates to Our Representatives there.

Shareholders are requested to pay up the overdue calls on the Second Issue Shares.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Pog Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR. Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 OF 1898.

DOSSABHOY ARDESIR DORDE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. , Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Borah inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and to be erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay Estate, at Campta Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337·9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dalubhbhoy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 3450, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2710, and Street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MEHRWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Sirdar Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant deceased...Plaintiffs

vs.

MITHIBAI widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years, by his guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kasai Moholla, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased.....Defendants,

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed bin Sheroobhai and his tenants and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 318 and Street No. 63-65, containing by admeasurement 21 feet and eight inches in breadth and sixty eight feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage and the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west, by the said Butcher Street or Nagdevi Road, on the north, by the property of Vali Mahomed and on the south, by the property of Moosal Currim Mahomed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Butcher's Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221, and Street No. 74-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east, by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west, by Sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Hossein bin Shams, and on the south, by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHANJIBHOY, CAMA, and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this day of October, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay			all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,197½
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Bank of India.	15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	91
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,20,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-16-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half yearly. 000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	225
Anglo-Indian ...	1,315	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	185
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 2.	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	503	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	500
Coimbatore Spg and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	2.	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bullougbs ..	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hy. des ed	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,785
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	4.0
India - China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamabd'shanufacturing Co.	1,800	2.0	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandeish ...	27,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	125
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makanjee Petit	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	450
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	110
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	(10)
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	12 & 10.	2,000
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahoon Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,650
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amarazon	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Morarji Goculdass.....	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	..
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 82
New Great Eastern.	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	550
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.0	480
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs2)	430
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,400
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta spinning	1,242	250	250	dvRs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	2.0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.....	1,000	500	500	Nil	145
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	680
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	250
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	200
Venkatesh Lukhmi shunker Mill Co. Ltd..	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	26
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	200
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuls Canpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Brcach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180xd
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Fort	400	200	....	dvd Rs 9	60
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	342xd
Mahavu Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ..	300	200	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mercantile	300	500	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mofussil Co ...	600	500	500	53	55
Muzzur M.....	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
New Berar.....	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
New Indian ...	00	125	125	dvd Rs20	180
Prince of Wales	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	30	340
Sassoon.....	500	500	500	70	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	10	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	12:	
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Volkart.....	37	200	all	1	75
	--	000	--	Rs 80	850
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I R. Co. New £12 Shares	--	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	572 1-2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	467 1-2

THE Royal Humane Society's bronze medal has been awarded to Phula Singh, of the Burmese Millitary Police, for his plucky rescue of two women who were carried away while bathing in the Pyuntaza River, Burma, on June 28. Medals are also awarded to Privates Danks and Hogg, 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, for their rescue of Private Bygate at Gibraltar on July 2. Medals are awarded to Sapper A. J. Smith, R. E., and Joseph Buttigieg, a Maltese, for swimming out 150 yards in Mellicha Bay, Malta, and rescuing a youth; to Private S. Hirst, 1st battalion Royal Leinster Regiment, for a courageous act at Richmond, Halifax, N. S., on Aug. 25, when, after running half a mile, he sprang into twenty-five feet of water and was in time to save a boy who had fallen in from the wharf; and to Philip Guy, commissioned boatman her Majesty's Coastguard, Coverack, Cornwall, for swimming out a distance of fifty yards with a heavy sea running and rescuing a fisherman whose boat had been overturned in the breakers at Coverack on Aug. 12.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 0-42m., 0-24a. Low water, 6-37m., 6-16a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sind Press Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Star of India Mills, Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Patna entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Arabia and Orissa entered the dock on Saturday.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—Mr. T. M. Continho, son of the late Dr. A. M. C. Continho and brother-in-law and cousin to Dr. J. V. Continho, has passed M. B. C.M. (Edin).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. ELPHINSTONE.—The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Commander C. R. Ford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mongalore, which port she left on the 3rd instant.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The British India Steamer Orissa, Captain P. L. Wadge, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, brought 209 horses on board belonging to Mr. Baldock. Mr. Baldock and family also were passengers.

LETTING OFF CRACKERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, about thirty persons, both young and old, were charged with letting off crackers and fireworks in the streets. Fines ranging from eight annas to five rupees were inflicted.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON PRISON.—A Coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at Her Majesty's Common Prison, on the body of Vali Mahomed Shaik Naboo, alias Abdool Rahiman Shaik Maloo, aged about fifty years, a convict in the Common Prison. Deceased was admitted into the prison on the 17th ultimo, having been convicted by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of theft, and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the jail hospital on the 1st instant, suffering from plague. He died on Friday last. There are at present three cases of plague and four suspicious cases in the prison hospital. The jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM CAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Ripon Road, regarding the death of Ahmed Haji Ajgar, a Mahomedan boy aged about two years. Deceased was the son of a carpenter and resided with his parents in their shop at Ripon Road. On Friday evening the father and son were standing on the footpath in front of the shop. Shortly after the father proceeded towards the Musjid to offer his evening prayers, leaving the deceased behind. He had not gone many paces, when the boy attempted to cross the road and in doing so came in front of a tram car that was going towards Jacob's Circle from Byculla. The driver whistled, but the child would not understand the warning and was knocked down by the footboard of the car before the driver could pull up. The father on hearing the alarm turned round and on going to the spot found his son lying unconscious by the side of the footpath. The boy had received some abrasions on his chest, left arm and chin and was unable to speak. The deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated, but as his condition became hopeless, his parents took him home, where he died at 2 o'clock next morning. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Before Mr. S. B Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Ramzan Ebrahim and Ramzan Hoosein, both Mahomedans, on a charge of kidnapping Amina, a Mahomedan girl, aged about fourteen years, from the lawful guardianship of her father Khoodabux Imanbux. The accused were further charged with the abetment of the offence. The girl lived with her parents in the room of a chawl at Foras Road. The first accused Ramzan was in the habit of visiting the complainant at his place and during those visits he became acquainted with the girl Amina. On the 27th October last the father went to the bazaar to make some purchases, leaving his daughter alone in the house. When he returned home about half an hour after, he found the girl had disappeared. He made inquiries amongst his neighbours and ascertained that the girl had been enticed away by the first accused Ramzan. He reported the matter to the police and the latter in course of their investigation, learnt that the accused had taken the girl to his native place in Surat. A policeman was despatched thither and the two accused were arrested in their house with the girl. They were brought down to Bombay in police custody. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to nine and four months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

FATAL RESULT OF PLAYING WITH PYROTECHNIC MATCHES.—An inquiry was held on Saturday at Moogbhat by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Kumlabai, a Hindu girl, aged about six years, daughter of a clerk, in the Bombay Port Trust. On Friday afternoon the mother went to the standpipe to get some water, leaving the deceased alone in the room. A few minutes after she heard the deceased scream and on returning to the room found her daughter's clothes in flames. With the assistance of a neighbour she pulled off the burning clothes and ex inguished the fire, but not before she had been extensively burnt all over her body. A native medical practitioner was summoned and treated the deceased. The girl, however, did not recover and died next morning. It appears that during the absence of the mother the girl picked up a pyrotechnic match-box and while playing with it, one of the matches got ignited and set her clothes on fire. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from burns which she had received by her clothes having accidentally caught fire while she was playing with pyrotechnic matches.—Another inquiry was held on Saturday evening at Clerk Road on the body of a Hindu girl, aged seven years. Deceased resided with her parents on the ground floor of a chawl at DeLisle Road. On Saturday afternoon the girl was seen standing in the compound of the chawl and lighting pyrotechnic matches, with which she was playing. As she struck a match, it fell on the cloth she was wearing and set it on fire. A neighbour, who was a witness to the occurrence, ran up to the girl and attempted to pull off the burning cloth but could not do so, as the garment was tied round her waist. The man got a chatty of water and poured it over the girl and extinguished the fire. The girl received extensive burns over her abdomen and legs. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed and she was taken home by the parents. Her condition grew worse and she died in the evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

EXPIRED ON THE ROAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Clark Road, touching the death of Purha Natha, a labourer of about twenty-five or thirty years of age. The deceased arrived in Bombay from his native country about two months and a half ago and put up with his uncle at Clerk Road. About two weeks after his arrival in Bombay, Parsha, with a gang of labourers, was engaged on board a prow, lying in the harbour alongside a steamer, to pass stones for ballast to the steamer. Deceased stood on the prow and was passing stones up, when a boulder slipped from his hands and fell on his left foot, causing a large wound thereon. He wet a piece of cloth with sea water and tied it over the wound. In the evening work was knocked off and deceased went home. About a month after the wound became unhealthy, when Parsha was removed by his uncle to the J. J. Hospital. He was admitted into the hospital and visited on every Sunday by his uncle who, however noticed no change in the condition of his nephew. On Saturday morning the uncle went to the hospital in company of a neighbour and sat there under the porch. In the afternoon the deceased came out of his ward and told his uncle that he had obtained permission to leave and asked him to take him home. The uncle and his neighbours helped the deceased out of the hospital compound on to the Parel Road, where they engaged a labour cart and placed the deceased in it. On arriving near the Victoria Gardens, the deceased was removed from the cart and placed on the back of his uncle who carried him as far as the Clerk Road. Here the patient asked for a drink of water, which was given him and as the uncle was going to lift him up and place him on his back, the deceased suddenly expired. It was evident that death was due to exhaustion following the injury he had sustained. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	2	0	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill		0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	8	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division.....	0	0	2
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
* Hospitals	0	6	11
Total.....	15	7	109
Same date last year	18	11	99

* One in Common Prison.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Omerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada.....	2	0	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill.....	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	2	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total.....	6	10	121
Total plague deaths to date	60,078	52,955	
Same date, last year, 1898.	12	6	65

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE following additional notices of motions will be placed before the ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation, called for to-day:—

From Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail, dated the 27th October: 'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare, in consultation with the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, and lay before the Corporation, one or more detailed improvement schemes for the Byculla Ward.'

From Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail, dated the 27th October: 'That the Corporation are of opinion that before granting sick leave to Municipal employes in Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner should insist upon the production of a certificate from the Municipal Medical Examiner. That the Standing Committee be requested to frame rules to the above effect under section 31 of the Municipal Act.'

From Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadya, dated the 28th October: 'That the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation a statement showing the number of the Municipal buildings in each of the different Wards of the City, their cost, the amounts for which they are insured and the names of the Companies with which they are insured.'

From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, dated the 29th October: (1) That the attention of the Commissioner is drawn to the following verdict of the Coroner's jury, given in connection with the collapse of a house in Chunam Kiln Street:—"The jury were of opinion, from evidence, that some measures should be taken to regulate the speed at which walls and buildings could be run up in Bombay," and (2) that the Commissioner be requested to recommend means by which the speed of building up walls and buildings could be regulated and supervised by the Municipality.

From Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadya, dated the 30th October: 'That the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation all papers concerning the matter of Grangjibhoy Poonja vs. Mulji Noor Mahomed and the proceedings before the High Court stating what expenses have been incurred in defending the said suit.'

From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya, dated the 31st October: 'That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the water used by the dhobies at the Chowpatty flats, which comes from the foot of the hill, is a spring or percolation from the Malabar Hill Reservoir.'

From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas, dated the 1st November: 'That the Commissioner be requested to obtain a joint report from the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on the condition of houses-gullies generally in the City, their effect on the public health, and the best means of putting and maintaining them in a proper condition.'

From Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadya, dated the 1st November: 'That the Commissioner be requested to report if there are any houses built under Section 348 of the Municipal Act, or otherwise, with in the last five years, where although the Health Officer has sanctioned the plan subject to certain modifications, such modifications, suggestions and alterations suggested have not been carried out, and the buildings have been completed and used as human habitions, and whether such cases have been brought to the notice of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner, and what action, if any, they have taken in such cases.'

From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas, dated the 1st Nov.: 'That the Corporation are of opinion, that as far as possible, new milch cattle and buffalo stables should not be licensed in the crowded localities of the City.'

From Mr. K. N. Wadya, dated the 1st November: 'That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the narrow lane known as Maroti Lane in the Fort Ward, and he be requested to inform the Corporation if he has acquired a set-back near a Mahomedan prayer-house in the said lane and, if he has not, whether it is means to acquire it in the future, or it can still be acquired under the Act if it is so ordered; and whether it is a fact that permission has been asked for and granted for erecting a high tower by the side of the prayer-house in spite of the protest of the inhabitants of the locality.'

From Mr. N. N. Katrak, dated the 1st November: 'That a 22in steel main should be laid from Chirchpakli to the west end of Grant Road to be there connected with the existing 27 in main to be thence continued to Malabar Hill with a 32 in steel main, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,10,000.'

That an additional outlet steel main of 32in diameter as far as Chowpaty should also be laid, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 30,000. That the work of laying the new main from Kalachowki Road to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, already sanctioned, should be at once proceeded with. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the expenditure.'

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 31st October, 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900.....	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 28th Oct., 1899	10,747,500
3 Balance to be remitted from 29th Oct., 1899, to 31st March, 1900.....	6,252,500

THE Lieutenant Generals Commanding the Forces Bombay Command, on tour, will arrive from Mahableshwar, at Victoria Terminus, at 7-35 a.m., (local time) on the 17th inst., and will proceed to Karachi the same day, embarking on the B. I. S. N. Company's Mail steamer, Dumra, at two p.m. The Lieutenant-General's arrival and departure will be private. Two Salutes of 15 Guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure.

THE epic poetry of India was made the subject of a discourse by Mr. Romesh C. Dutt, C.I.E., at University College on October 18, as preliminary to his forthcoming course of lectures on the two great epics

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT, as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m., and 6 p. m. from 4th November, 1899.

By Order,
ARTHUR YOUNG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar, 3rd November, 1899.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

DEBENTURES.
DECCAN SUGAR AND ABKHARI Co., LD.,
MADRAS.
ISSUE OF 5 LAKHS, 7 PER CENT.
DEBENTURES REPAYABLE.
Rs. 2,50,000 on 1st July, 1906 (7 years.)
Rs. 2,50,000 on 1st July, 1909 (10 years.)
DEBENTURES Rs. 1,000 Each.
For further information, Apply to—
Messrs. BINNY & Co.,
Managing Agents, Madras.
Or to—
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

THERE was an extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers made in London yesterday, of Rs. 5,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. To-day further extra allotments were made of Rs. 5,00,000 of Wire Transfers on Bombay, and Rs. 7,00,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' Sght was unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 104 1-8. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London 2 centimes to 25-21 1-2fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113, and Rupee Securities at £62 15-16. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 26 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent., at 58 3-8 cents, with Demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. more, at 4·86 7-8 dollars.

Consols remained to-day at 104 1-8; and French Rentes at 100 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1·2 centime lower, at 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; and Rupee Securities declined 3-16 per cent., to £62 3-4. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' Sight and on 6 months' Sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 4 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 26 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 58 3-8 cents per oz., also demand Exchange on London at 4·86 7-8 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £90,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold to Bombay; £63,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £35,000 to Shanghai.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 37s. per 416 lbs., yesterday, November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats and Arrivals firm. Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-32d., to 4 1-32d. per lb; Spot prices of East Indians were 1-16d. higher for all descriptions; while American Arrivals advanced 3-64d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for November delivery and 3 57-64d. for March-April. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Spot Mid-Americans were a further 1-32d. higher to-day in the Liverpool Cotton Market, at 4 1-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64d. all round, 3 21-32d. and 3 2 9-32d. for November and March-April delivery, respectively, being quoted for extreme deliveries. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports, 10,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats firm, Arrivals Steady. The Manchester market closed steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 1,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 61,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 4,000 bales lower, at 74,000 bales. The week's Imports fell away by 70,000 bales, to 61,000 bales. The total stock diminished to the extent of 18,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 7,33,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton was 1-8 cent. higher in New York yesterday, at 7 9-16 cents. per lb., February Futures 14 points to 7·36 cents, and May, 13 points, to 7·41 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 9·16 cents per lb. in New York; February and May Futures were 5 points lower, at 7·31 and 7·36 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 40,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 2,990,000 bales, compared with 2,630,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

The Banks and local markets have remained closed to-day for the *Diwali* holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,364	bales.
Wheat	533	cwts.
Linseed	3,247	"
Rapeseed	1,897	"
Gingellyseed	5,195	"
Rice	12,784	"

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS' Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 3rd instant, write on the state of their cotton market as under:—"The spot demand has been slightly better the last few days, but Manchester business does not at all look like improving. Crop reports are on the whole very good. Frost has been predicted two or three times during the past week, but has not yet made its actual appearance; on the contrary the temperature remains high, which favours a large after-growth. A North Texas friend, as well as a Georgia friend, both write us that farmers are holding a good deal of cotton in the interior. The quality of this year's crop seems to be very good and of superior spinning capacity. Last year, you will remember the cotton was said to have lost on an average 17 per cent. while going through the mill; this year a very much smaller loss is expected. A great deal has been written about the Continental and English spinners keeping out of the market, but against this we see some very significant figures for the exports from America. To the Continent 507,000 bales have been shipped since the 1st September, against 319,000 last year and 393,000 the year before; whereas to Great Britain 390,000 have been shipped against 475,000 last year, and 445,000 the year before, thus shewing that although Great Britain has taken a little less, the Continent upto date has taken a great deal more than last year. On several days lately the American markets have worn a very tired appearance, but on Wednesday prices jumped up rather violently. American exporters seem to have sold heavily for October shipment, and find it very difficult to fill their contracts. We have received estimates of the crop ranging from 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 millions; one man even talks of 9 millions, and of a permanent advance. Neill meanwhile sticks to 11 millions, and his October estimate has, as you are aware, very often proved near the market. Messrs. Landaver talk of about 10 1-2 millions, but even with that figure they calculate that the present season will close with 3 million bales surplus of American cotton only."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th October, as compared with the statement of 24th October, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	October 21. Rs. A. P.	October 30. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000 0 0	95,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,23,60,034 12 7	1,21,57,119 6 2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,84,67,293 9 2	5,35,01,044 12 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,07,2 2 7 2	2,29,761 7 2
Sundries	24,76,079 0 4	25,12,727 13 0
	10,33,00,879 13 3	9,84,43,653 6 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	42,80,573 0 0	43,51,035 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	83,93,878 0 0	81,79,878 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,11,27,673 0 7	2,07,68,753 15 5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,39,59,597 15 4	2,30,72,115 7 1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,51,66,430 12 1	1,51,45,925 14 5
Balances with other Banks.	8,09,921 7 10	9,00,076 2 5
Bullion	4,863 4 7	4,7,2 4 7
Dead Stock	13,17,720 3 4	13,18,918 1 4
Stamps	8,854 6 6	9,368 10 5
Sundries	16,14,930 2 11	15,99,149 6 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,21,32,779 5 7	7,55,52,022 13 8
Do. at Branches	1,44,81,123 2 6	2,28,91,630 9 2
	Rs. 10,33,00,879 13 3	9,84,43,653 6 10

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	80,429	Dec.
Do. at Branches	82,547	Dec.
Other Deposits	49,63,449	Dec.
Post Bills	77,451	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	55,512	Inc
Loans	6,58,930	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	8,87,182	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	20,305	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	16,70,753	Dec.
Do at Branches	20,51,022	Dec.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownuggur, 3 12-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	62 15-16
Bar Silver	26 13-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

PORTSAID, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—ORMEROD—October 11, at St. Thomas's Church, Heaton Chapel, by the Rev Canon Houn, James Thompson of Manchester and Bombay, to Minnie, third daughter of James Ormerod, Esq, Highfield House, Heaton Chapel.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROMLEY—November 5th, at Meher Hall, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Thomas Bromley, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CLARK—At Wellington House, Colaba, on the 5th instant, Capt. A. C. Clark, Marine Surveyor, and Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Funeral procession will leave at 3-30 p.m. and arrive at Sewree at 5 p.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—October 27, at Rochfort, Dalhousie, the wife of G Bayly, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

BIRNEY—October 28, at Simla, the wife of the Rev H W V Birney, C M S St John's College, Agra, of a daughter.

MANSON—October 7, at 2, Bargess Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of John Manson, Agent, Southern Punjab Railway, of twins (son and daughter.)

McLEAVY—October 23, at Meerut, the wife of W S McLeavy Postal Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HIRTES—CLARK—October 28, at the Garrison Church, Colaba, Bombay, Albert Ernest Hirtes of Jhansi to Margaret Clark, of Caversham, Oxon, England.

DEATH.

BUCHANAN—October 23, at Gardon Reach, Dalhousie, Sarah, the wife of Mr W J Buchanan, in her 60th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1899.

THE mail papers fully confirm the brief intimation, received in India at the commencement of hostilities, that the Boers were endeavouring to induce the natives to rise in rebellion. Conflict between the two white nations is sufficiently comprehensive in its horrors, but these would be largely magnified if the native tribes agreed to take a hand in the game. It is well known that the number of rifles imported into the Transvaal is largely in excess of the requirements of the Boer army. The Republic has no wish to localise the war, and the only possible conclusion is that it will arm the natives who will take up arms in their cause. Fortunately, the Basutos are friendly disposed towards the British, who assisted them at a critical point in their history, and Lerothodi, the paramount chief, is too discreet to expose himself either to treason or to treachery. It is clear the Boers are leaving nothing undone to enable them to throw off the yoke of British suzerainty; but their idea that throughout South Africa every man's hand shall be against his brother is not likely to meet with much, if any, success. If a native rising should take place anywhere, it is likely to be on the western Transvaal frontier, and not far from Mafeking is the stadt of the Chief Linchwe. He has several times shown recalcitrancy, and he even truculently refused to see Sir Henry Loch, when the latter visited him, until Sir F. Carrington, at the risk of his life, took him by the shoulders and literally dragged him before the High Commissioner. This chief, who rules a tribe of about 12,000 people, is by no means a sure supporter of ours. Neither are the Zulus in the neighbourhood of the Buffalo River, where the Boers show some signs of attempting invasion in order to join the Free Staters in a combined dash for Maritzburg. But in other parts of South Africa there is not undue cause for alarm, although the element of danger may exist. The Kaffirs have long ago learnt to distinguish the mild rule of the British from the enslaving brutalities of the Boers, and they are quite intelligent enough to know that it would be an evil day for them if the Dutch were to become their masters.

The information which has been cabled to India concerning the situation on the western Transvaal frontier is of a very meagre description, and the additional news of the first week of the campaign brought by the mail is welcome. While the Boers have been marching and counter-marching on the Natal frontiers, they have forced the fighting on the Bechuanaland side. The long stretch of railway affords a splendid scope for committing depredations, such as destroying bridges and removing sections of metals. It is unprotected, as the garrisons at Kimberley and Mafeking are besieged, the Boers being in possession of the vast stretch of the intervening country as Vryburg has surrendered. The Boer force on this side is commanded by General Cronje, who has under him about 4,000 men and artillery. The brief intimation that the Boers had attacked Mafeking and been repulsed is confirmed by various correspondents. Although the Boers have destroyed the British line of communications, yet there is Pretoria in the rear, and, if success had crowned their efforts, it may be safely assumed that the news would have been quickly flashed to all parts of South Africa. It is from Pretoria we learn that the enemy has cut off the water-supply from Mafeking, that the burghers are continuing the demolition of the railway impartially to the north and south, and have planted batteries to silence the armoured trains if they venture out of shelter. It is said they shelled the town, and from the same source comes the news that General Cronje sent a flag of truce to Colonel Baden-Powell, who detained the messenger five hours until he decided how to reply to his communication—presumably a formal summons to him demanding the surrender of the town. From these particulars may be deducted the fact that on October 16 the Boers had surrounded Mafeking, but that it was holding out against them. Nothing appears to be known officially of the rumoured disaster to the Boers at Mafeking reported from Capetown. According to this statement, 1,500 of the enemy have been killed by lyddite mines exploded in the rear of Colonel Baden-Powell's force, who feigned a retreat in order to tempt the Boers forward. It generally believed at the Cape that the enemy has suffered a severe check at Mafeking. Occasional skirmishes have occurred around Kimberley, and in these our arms have not come off second-best. From Orange River Station comes news showing that the military authorities in South Africa evidently think that an invasion of Cape Colony may be attempted from the south-east angle of the Orange Free State. The Orange River Station and Hopetown are often confounded; but they are really about seven miles apart. The former is merely a station at the railway bridge across the Orange River; the latter a village, where all the roads from many points meet. By the demolition of Hopetown Bridge the difficulty of moving troops from the south-east district of the Orange Free State into Cape Colony has been enormously increased. The railway bridge, on the other hand, is thoroughly defended by a carefully-fortified position, which is strongly garrisoned and bristles with Maxims and field guns.

Reviewing the events on the Natal frontiers it is clear that the Boer plan of campaign was to advance on Glencoe from the north from Newcastle, on the west from the passes of the Drakensberg, and on the south-east by Landman's Drift on the Buffalo river; and other Boer columns are reported to be marching from Vryberg to Rorke's Drift lower down the river. These movements all point to an enveloping or turning strategy; and, as we know, notwithstanding its ambitious character, it only failed through the carelessness of the contrivers. Had it been thoroughly worked out the destruction of General Yule's force might easily have been the result. The news to-day throws no more light on the engagement at Ladysmith nor on the disaster. It is to be borne in mind that there is no evidence whatever for imputing treachery to the Cape muleteers in connection with the stampede. There is no difficulty in accounting for the untoward event otherwise. One of the earlier telegrams stated that the Boers had cleverly cut off and captured 1,500 mules with their kit. On the left of Sir George White's position on the previous day a strong cavalry force, sent out from Ladysmith, found the Boers pressing on at that side in strong force, and retired. When night came the Gloucesters and Royal Irish Fusiliers were sent out with a mountain battery to clear the front in that direction. The Boers must have detected this movement, for there was "night-firing," to which Sir George White's first account of the incident attributed the stampede. The second spoke of the firing and of boulders being sent down the side of the hills, creating a panic. Doubtless the Boers saw their opportunity and sent a force rapidly to the rear of the mules to prevent their retiring on Ladysmith, which in a stampede they would actually do, seeking the quarters from which they had come. Half-a-dozen boulders thundering down in the rear of the mules, with firing and shouting, the stampede would be a matter of course. Equally a matter of course the mules would take the direction of the Boer lines to get away from the trouble threatening them from the position they were in. Where is there any reason for a wild charge of treachery without an iota of evidence? We ridicule the French for raising the cry of *trahison* whenever anything goes wrong. We ought not to imitate their example.

THE report on the rail and river borne trade of Sind for the quarter ended on the 30th June last shows that in regard to the external trade, while the total imports are less than those of the corresponding quarter of last year the export trade was more than double that of the same period in 1898. Excluding the trade in treasure and living animals the imports amounted to 6,074,379 Indian maunds, being less by 1768,604 maunds or 23 per cent. than in the June quarter of last year. The fall is solely accounted for by a decline of the import trade from the Punjab, the decrease here amounting to 2,822,463 Indian maunds. On the other hand there was an excess of imports from the North-Western Provinces as compared with the first quarter of the last official year amounting to 1,051,314 maunds. Owing to improved crops there was a notable increase in the imports of grain, pulse, and til or gingelly. Linseed also showed an increase attributed to ordinary trade fluctuations. Articles which showed a decrease in the amount of their importation were raw cotton, rape and mustard seed, due to the less abundant nature of the crops. The imports of wheat declined to the extent of 1,464,813 maunds, and raw wool showed a decrease of 320,079 maunds, this being ascribed to a smaller demand for shipment to Europe. In regard to the imports of other sorts of grain and pulse, oil seeds, Ghi and Indian tea, there was a fall due to the natural fluctuations of trade. Turning to the exports, we find that the Punjab alone contributed 754,906 maunds of the large increase, while the North-West Provinces and Oudh accounted for 155,176 maunds. Coal, coke, steel rails, and fish plates, as well as stone and lime, for all of which articles there is an increasing demand by the railways, were chiefly accountable for the great and satisfactory rise in the exports. In other staples, an improved up—country demand caused a rise of 34,417 maunds in the export of refined sugar. Iron and steel manufactures were exported to a greater extent than in the corresponding quarter of last year, the increase being 3,057 maunds, while kerosine-oil went up to the extent of maunds 4,671 additional. European cotton, twist and yarn declined 2,470 maunds, and Indian piece goods 8,191, in both instances this being due to a falling off in the demand. As a corollary to the reduced imports of grain from the interior the quantity of gunny bags and cloth exported was less by 22,507 maunds than in the similar period of last year, and the amount of silver coin sent out was less by 120,704 ounces. The exports of wrought iron and steel fell to the extent of 36,904 maunds, and there was also a drop in the figures relating to the quantities of provisions exported. The volume of the local or internal trade of the Province was less by Indian maunds 1,011,180 or 36 per cent, the total being 1,796,759. Imports into Karachi declined 43 per cent and exports from Karachi fell 7 per cent. In the former case the decrease was due to the scantier crops and also to the lessened demand for shipment of wheat to Europe. An increased mortality among cattle caused a rise in the imports of raw hides, and improved crops of gram and pulse coupled with the anticipation of a good demand in the Bombay markets, sent up the imports into Karachi of those products. The imports here of raw cotton, rice, rape and mustard seed, til, and oil seeds declined owing to poorer crops, and for the reasons previously stated the amount of wheat imported into Karachi also showed a considerable reduction. Among the exports locomotive engines and other railway materials rose to a substantial extent owing to larger railway requirements. In other articles the increase and decrease was a reflection of the state of trade in the province generally, which, taken on the whole, may be considered satisfactory.

"SERMONS IN STONES" might very well be the text for the series of booklets which Mr. R. Raghunathji has prepared on the Hindu temples of Bombay. So far 224 of these shrines have been dealt with, and how many more remain to be described it is difficult to say. In the lesser temples the idols consist, in a large number of cases, of simple stones of various shapes and sizes rubbed over with red lead. The explanation of how these stones came to be worshipped is not always forthcoming. In regard to a shrine of Bagdeva, which merely consists of three small round stones placed on a plank in the veranda of a dwelling-house in Kamatipura, 3rd Lane, nobody knows definitely how they came to be there. The people say that the "Devas" have been there for five generations, and they worship them because their forefathers did so. Some of the larger temples have been founded in memory of deceased persons or upon charitable impulse, but in other cases the rise of a temple is often curious and gradual. Given a devotee and a vacant piece of land, in course of time, unless somebody interferes, a temple will arise to be claimed as private property by the founder. In the case of Akalkot Swami's Math in Loharchal, we are told that the "Math" was founded by a Maratha whose private property it is. He built it because the place, whereon it stands, was lying vacant, and his family daily perform the worship of the idols therein. The origin of Vithoba's Temple, near the railway station at Mahim, is stated to be due to much more interesting circumstances than most. Pitambar Keshodas, the founder of the temple, was a great devotee of the god Vithoba and seems to have been given to visions. He frequently visited Pandharpur to take *darshan* of the Vithoba there, and on his last trip he dreamt that a Brahman with his wife called upon him and awakened him. Arising, he searched for his visitors in the house, but, finding none, he opened the door and discovered two images of Vithoba and Rakhmai, which he brought into the house and consecrated it. The place is now known as Vithobas's Temple, and the images are regarded as "self-existing" and not as having been made by the hand of man. The latest of the series of Mr. Raghunathji's catalogue of the temples describes in detail the character and ceremonies of 68 of these places of worship. The description of Ganpati's temple on Prabhadevi Road, which was founded with charitable intentions by Lakshuman Vithu Patel in 1801, and is now managed by one of his descendants, Sakharam Patel, is accompanied by a very clear and interesting account of the festival of Ganpati, which shows the great superiority of Hindu religious philosophy over its somewhat crude symbolism.

WE greatly regret to record the death of Captain A. C. Clark, Lloyd's surveyor, which sad event occurred at White House, Apollo Bunder yesterday afternoon.

THE High Court reopens to-day on the termination of the October vacation. Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commence on the 20th inst.

DR. HAFFKINE recently took the oath of allegiance in London, and is now, therefore, a naturalised British subject. It is interesting to add that as there was no copy of the Old Testament in the office where he was sworn in, Dr. Haffkine took the oath in Scots fashion with uplifted hands.

A CUSTOMS circular notifies that the rates of additional duty on Russian bounty fed suggar are revised as under:—On sugar of at least 99 per cent. polarization receiving a bounty of 0·50 rouble per pood (36·113 lbs. avoirdupois) the duty will be Rs.2 7a. 4p. per cwt.; sugar less than 99 per cent. polarization, but not less than 88 per cent. receiving a bounty of 0·44 rouble per pood, Rs.2 7a. 4p.; sugar less than 88 per cent. but not less than 75 per cent. receiving a bounty of 0·38 rouble per pood, Re.1 13a. 10p.

THE troop train for the 42nd Goorkhas at Benares has been cancelled at the last moment. It is feared that cholera has again broken out in the regiment.

MR. G. A. KEATINGE, Municipal Secretary, Mussoorie, was bitten on Wednesday by a mad dog, which afterwards bit a native who killed it. An emergency meeting of the Municipality was called by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Smith, and an advance of three months salary was voted to enable Mr. Keatinge to proceed to Paris for Pasteur treatment. He left the same night to catch the mail steamer.

THE accident which happened to Maharaja Sir Partab Singh at polo last week is a very severe one, his ankle having been dislocated at the same time as his leg was broken. Naturally he suffers a great deal of pain; but he is doing as well as possible. Sir Partab Singh is now in his 58th year, and up to the day of this accident was still playing polo as regularly and as vigorously as ever.

HEAVY rain has fallen at Mandalay, and has breached the Maymyo Railway in several places. Telegraphic communication with the Shan States is also interrupted.

THE plumes for the Royal Artillery, the Hussars, and the Rifle regiments will in future be composed of ostrich feathers in lieu of the osprey plumes now in wear.

LIEUTENANT Ready succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment in succession to Lieutenant Brandreth, whose tenure expires on the 1st December.

BY recent Royal Warrant two new ranks have been created among warrant and non-commissioned officers—viz., first class staff sergeant-major in the army, any corps, and saddle-tree maker sergeant in cavalry.

SOME eight Chulias left Kyauktan a few days ago for Rangoon in a boat, and while on the way, an altercation ensued and one of them is said to have been thrown overboard by two of the others. The report has been forwarded to the Hanthawaddy police for investigation.

As it is very doubtful at present whether any more Indian Troop Service Transports will be run during the Current Trooping Season, it is notified for information that no passages to England should be applied for other than such cases as the medical authorities consider it will be dangerous to life to keep in India.

THE heavy rain of the last few days has caused Nanda Lake, on the north-east, to breach its bund and overflow. On Thursday the Aungbinle Lake was dangerously full, threatening to breach. On Friday all the eastern town, from the Fort wall as far as one can see, was a sheet of water. It is rumoured that there has been loss of life and cattle. The moat is overflowing on the north side, and is flowing towards the Obo side, breaking the bridge at Obo. Should it find its way to Shwitachung, which is already swollen by rain enormously, all the bazaar side will be under water. The weather is still threatening. The Maymyo line is breached in thirteen places. One bridge was washed [illegible] tractor and the [illegible] railway. Also t[illegible] destroyed.

THE annual Civil [illegible] Provinces is usually held [illegible] the Civil Service Cup Race at Ba[illegible] but this year, owing to the postpone[illegible] meeting until March, a proposal has been [illegible] hold the dinner on another date. It has been s[illegible] gested that the dinner might conveniently be held during the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow in December; and it is understood the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection to the proposal. Members of the Service are now being canvassed as to their views on the subject.

A SERIOUS and melancholy accident happened at Khurd Mahal a short time ago. A woman with a son about 10 years old living in that vicinity, sent the boy one morning to fetch water in a "lota" from a well in those quarters close to her house. It seems that when the boy was drawing water from the well he let slip the string from his hands, and in his desperate attempt to catch the string he fell into the well. A passer-by jumped into the well and brought out the child who was to all appearances quite dead. The woman was advised to take the child to the hospital, instead of that she kept up a continuous wailing and lamentation.

ON Wednesday before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, a zemindar of Jafferpore and his servant were charged with wrongful confinement and extortion. A lad of twelve years, who used to fish in a tank, was repeatedly warned off by the zemindar and his men. On the morning of the 29th ultimo, while fishing, he was caught by the zemindar's men and dragged into the cutchery, where he was severely beaten and confined in a room for two days without food. The accused, after extorting money from the lad, handed him over to the police on a charge of theft. The police, after inquiring into the matter, released the lad, and sent up the accused for trial, which is proceeding.

THE Bengal (Lower Provinces) Civil List for the 1st October would seem to show that the Bengal Secretariat is very considerably in arrears. Mr. Justice Wilkins, who was confirmed as a Judge of the High Court on the 24th of June last, is still shown as an Officiating Judge, and in addition to his two places are shown as "vacant" in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, one in the second grade of the same, and one in the second grade of District Judges. This means that five officers are being kept waiting a considerable time for their increased emoluments. The same Civil List also makes it very clear that the Bengal officers who elected early in their service to go to Burma are now losing heavily. Four officers of between seventeen and nineteen years' service are drawing only Rs. 1,833-5-4 per month in Burma, while men all round them in the List are drawing Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,250. It would also appear that the two Senior Civilian Judges of the High Court have definitely made up their minds to serve one hundred years between them before giving up the sweets of office. When the young Civilians of Bengal, at the Service Dinner some winters ago, sang heartily "Linger Longer, Lucy" to Mr. Justice Macpherson they probably did not intend to be taken quite so much at their word.

SIR J. FORREST, Premier of Western Australia, has informed the Legislative Assembly, that he is prepared to vote for the reference of the Commonwealth Bill to the people.

REPRESENTATIONS have been made by the Merchant Service Guild urging the discontinuance of the prevailing practice of sending home, after shipwreck, distressed British officers, whereby they are compelled to travel on the lowest scale with the meanest fare provided, at the same time having for their companions the seamen and firemen over whom they have previously held command. As a result of these representations, the Board of Trade are now in communication with the shipping organisations in the country as to a better basis of treatment being adopted. The North of England Steamship Owners' Association have already expressed the opinion that the system in vogue is an "undoubted hardship" upon officers, and have agreed to support any action towards ameliorating it.

COLONEL SIR GERARD SMITH, Governor of Western Australia, with others, has been sued by the Bank of New South Wales for the recovery of an overdraft of 5,700*l.*, advanced to an hotel company at Coolgardie, the defendants being the guarantors. The defendants allege that the bank was negligent in realising its security, and that assets worth 15,000*l.*, were sold for 2,000*l.* A letter from the Governor to the manager of the company, written after he had been entertained at luncheon at the hotel, was read in court. It was as follows:—"I am much pleased with the balance sheet, showing a profit of fifty per cent. per annum. The place is bigger and more commodious than I had expected, and it has a big and increasing business." Evidence was given to show that the letter was sent to England and was used to assist the sale of the shares of the company.

LETTERS have reached Plymouth giving details of a collision between the battleship Anson and the Orient Line steamship Cuzco on October 12 at Gibraltar. The Anson was at anchor off the harbour entrance when the Cuzco struck her on the starboard bow near the anchor bed, making a hole extending from six feet above the waterline to three feet below. It was a clean cut through two decks into the gunner's cabin. Fortunately, no one was in the cabin. The Cuzco's bowsprit was right over the battleship's forecastle when she struck her. Collision mats were smartly placed over the Anson's damaged bow, and she was taken alongside the Mole. Then Captain William Wilson, her commander, put on a diving dress and examined the injury done to his vessel below the waterline. A large quantity of water rushed into the Anson's foremost storeroom and compartments, causing her to rise considerably at the stern. The Cuzco, which had a hole four feet long well above the water on one bow and a smaller hole on the other, was waiting for a pilot, and was carried by the tide on to the Anson.

THE Rugby Champion County commenced operation this week with a review of its forces at Plymouth To defend a besieged citadel causes more anxiety than to storm it, and the Devonians do not feel too confident of being able to withstand the attacks of other counties desirous of winning the title of champions. Two of their best three-quarters, J. C. Matters and Cliff Bowen, are lost to them, whilst it is very doubtful if their captain, C. Thomas, the Barnstaple forward, will be fit to take his place, as his knee gave out again on his first appearance this season. An examination by the aid of the Rontgen rays showed that no bones were injured, so Thomas has gone to London to consult a specialist. The three players named played a big part in the winning of the championship, and it will be difficult to fill their places. The favourites for the three-quarter vacancies are the Devonport Albion pair, E. J. Vivyan and M. Sturt. In club matches Vivyan has shown splendid form, and is pretty well a certainty for the county, whilst it is questionable if one can be found superior to Sturt on the wing. Boyle and Cooper will be sure to retain their places, and all the rest of last year's fifteen are available, although H. V. Gordon, the collegian, is not now resident in the county. Devon's first match is with Cornwall, on the 28th instant.

MAJOR B. BADEN-POWELL, writing from the Guards Club to the *Times*, calls attention to the importance of Count Zeppelin's "aerial steamship," which is being constructed in Germany. The major, in describing this latest wonder, says:—I was immensely impressed on entering the great wooden building erected on a floating raft to see what appeared to be the slender skeleton of some huge vessel, as big as one of our most powerful battleships, but of such delicate material as rather to suggest a stupendous bird-cage. This, made entirely of aluminium, is the framework on which the outer skin is to be stretched. Inside a number of large balloons will be placed. Underneath are the gallery and carts, all of aluminium, and here are the engines with which to drive the vessel, it is hoped, at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour through the air. The total lifting capacity will be about ten tons, which should enable the vessel to carry sufficient stores and ballast to remain in the air for some days. All this may sound like some dream, but it is stern reality. It is said that altogether something like 70,000*l.* has been spent upon it, and a commission, including many of the leading scientific exper

[illegible]AMS.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE POSITION AT LADYSMITH.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

BOERS SOUTHWARD MARCH.

S IRMISH AT FRERE.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF.

TROOPS AT COLENSO WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4, 9-20 A.M.

Ladysmith, Wednesday, 10-25 a.m.—The outposts report that the Boers are quiet, and that no movement is discernible.

The batteries are silent, but it is believed they are preparing for an attack to-morrow.

Sir George White's position at Ladysmith is capable of resisting every attack.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 12-20 P.M.

The Boers are continuing their march in a southerly direction.

The Boer scouts approached the railway near Frere, a station south of Colenso, but were successfully driven off.

A telegram from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday night, states that there was no fighting there all day.

The Boers have again mounted their Long Tom (forty-pounder), but it has not yet been re-fired.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 6-10 P.M.

The troops at Colenso have been withdrawn further south.

THE LADYSMITH BATTLE.

TERRIBLE BOER LOSSES.

GENERAL JOUBERT PROTESTS AGAINST LYDDITE.

A LOCAL ARMISTICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 11-50 A.M.

A telegram from Ladysmith, despatched on Tuesday night, gives some idea of the nature of the recent engagements.

In addition to the heavy loss on the British side, the Boer losses are terrific.

The greatest havoc was caused among the forces of the enemy by our artillery fire, and General Joubert has formally protested against the use of lyddite as being inhuman.

One of the Boer leaders, General Kock, has been killed.

A local armistice was concluded after the battle on Monday evening in order that the wounded might be attended to and the dead buried.

Our position at Ladysmith is described as confident.

LADYSMITH RAILWAY INTACT.

COLENSO STILL HELD.

MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3, 12-50 p.m.

The report which emanated from Brussels about the investment of Ladysmith and occupation of Colenso is unfounded.

According to advices the Durban-Ladysmith Railway is intact this morning, and the enemy has not even arrived at Colenso.

The King's Royal Rifles suffered severely on Monday during the engagement, and the artillery, which played such a prominent part, likewise lost heavily.

[REUTER'S TELGRAMS.]

DETAINED TRASNPORTS SAILING.

LONDON, Nov. 5., 12-5 P.M.

The weather having moderated those transports which have been detained have now sailed.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS AT THE CAPE.

The Transport Nineveh, with the New South Wales Lancers on board, has arrived at Capetown.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT WYLIE.

News from Colenso, dated the 2nd instant (morning), states that the Boers are bombarding Fort Wylie, which defends the bridge over the Tugela River.

THE LATEST FROM LADYSMITH.

News from Ladysmith, dated 2nd inst. (ten o'clock in the morning), states that an Artillery duel began at six o'clock that morning, and was still going on, but no damage was done as our fire prevented good practice being made.

ANOTHER BOER ANNEXATION.

The Boers have issued a proclamation declaring the Upper Tugela Division of Natal to be Free State territory.

ADVANCE OF FREE STATE BOERS IN THE SOUTH.

The advance-guard of the Boers has reached Colesberg.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

A message from Pretoria, dated 31st. ult, says that the British prisoners are all well, and the soldiers amusing themselves by playing football.

The officers decline to talk, and are only anxious to be exchanged.

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM COLENSO.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A despatch received at the Colonial Office states that the British troops have withdrawn from Colenso and are being concentrated further south.

The War Office has received no information of an engagement in that neighbourhood.

•• DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The second battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, one thousand strong, has started to-day for the Cape in the Servia.

One hundred officers and 1,437 men sailed from Queenstown to-day.

LIEUT. EGERTON PROMOTED.

Lieut. Egerton, R. N., of H. M. S. Powerful, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

TRANSPORTS DELAYED BY GALES.

The departure of several transports has been delayed owing to the gale which has prevailed.

TRANSPORT PUT BACK DAMAGED.

The Rapidan, which sailed on the 1st instant, with Royal Engineers, Army Service and Army Medical Corps, has returned to Liverpool, having been damaged in a gale.

SAILING OF MORE TROOPS.

The new liner Kildonar Castle has sailed with 3,000 troops, and about six more transports sail during the next few days.

THE LATEST FROM LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 11-5 A.M.

News from Ladysmith up to Wednesday evening has been received, when everything there was quiet.

The British guns occupy strong positions round Ladysmith and the garrison seems confident.

FURTHER HELP FROM CANADA.

Canada has offered a second contingent for service in South Africa.

FURTHER OFFERS FROM THE COLONIES.

The Premier of New South Wales has suggested to the other Australian Premiers that an additional combined Australian Contingent be despatched to the seat of war in South Africa.

THE CAPE MAHOMEDANS OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

The Mahomedans of Capetown have written to Sir A. Milner offering their services to the Government in the present war.

Sir A. Milner, in reply, has thanked them and says they can assist the Government by providing for the Mahomedan refugees.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 9-50 P.M.

Communication with Ladysmith has been restored.

RESTORATION OF THE DELAGOA CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1-40 A.M.

The announcement that communication with Ladysmith had been restored is erroneous.

It is the cable between Delagoa Bay and Mozambique which has been restored.

EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

An Army Order has been issued ordering the embodiment of 35 Battalions of the Militia by the 20th instant.

A DENIAL FROM LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford denies the statement that he has been appointed Second-in-Command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

A SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CASUALTIES.

A supplementary list of casualties in the action near Ladysmith on Monday last gives 46 of the King's Royal Rifles as missing, besides 19 officers and 330 men of the Gloucesters. The number of missing in the Irish Fusiliers is unknown.

WAR OFFICE UNAWARE OF BOER MOVEMENTS.

The War Office has no further news of Boer movements at Colenso or elsewhere.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The transport Dunera has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

THE REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The report of the Philippine Commission has been submitted to President McKinley. It urges the maintenance of American sovereignty, the Filipinos being incapable of full self-government.

Nov. 4.

The Washington Cabinet has approved of the report of the Philippines Commission.

LATER.

President McKinley has approved of the report of the Philippines Commission.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SERVICE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Unattached list :—Second-Lieutenants E. C. Kensington, G. W. Lucas, and H. D. McLaughlin are posted to the 21st Bombay Infantry, 4th Bombay Cavalry, and 22nd Bombay Infantry, respectively.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 5.

There were 2 cases and 3 deaths yesterday in the city, the mortality being 8 ; and in the district there were 50 cases and 45 deaths.

To-day's returns show 2 cases and 1 death, the mortality being 12. In the district there were 22 cases and 18 deaths, and in the cantonment and the suburbs there have been no cases for the last two days.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, returned to Bombay on Saturday morning from his tour in Gujerat and alighted at the Grant Road station. The arrival was private. Amongst those present at the station to meet his Excellency were Brigadier General F. Venttis, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District ; the Hon'ble Mr. F. Woodburn, I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government and the Plague Commissioner ; Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner ; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police ; Captain A. Aitkins, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department ; Mr. Vajeyshunker Gowrishunker and Mr. Virchund Deepchund, C.I.E. The Ahmedabad mail train, by which the Governor travelled, steamed into the station punctually, and his Excellency, on alighting from the special saloon, was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets. After shaking hands with those present, Lord Sandhurst, in company of his Private Secretary, drove to the Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

THE second extra meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon. The attendance was the better of the two days. There were seven races on the card, and as five races were won by favourites, the public had a good day throughout the meeting. The following are the details :—

The Malden Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte 9st 3lbs ...Ebrahim 1
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed 8st 7lbs..Gibbs 2
Messrs G K & D D's, g a h Chauvhan 8st 12lbs C B Mahomed 3

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Bonaparte, 6 to 4 against Chauvhan, 4 against Vaher Mahomed.

Bonaparte got away with a good lead, and was never headed, winning by half a dozen lengths ; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 25 4-5 secs.

The Little Water Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 2nd Rs. 50 For ponies 13-3 and under. Handicap. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Flower's ch aus g Guy Fawkes 9st 3lbs.....Ebrahim 1
Messrs G K & D D's ch aus g Freddie 8st 10lbs C B Mahomed 2
Mr Mill's b aus m Peggy 8st 13lbs .....Penton 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Guy Fawkes, 3 to 1 against the rest.

The horses were sent off to an even start, and Freddie showed out first, and led to the quarter-mile. Guy Fawkes then drew level and took the lead from the distance, winning by a length and a half. Half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—52 1-2 secs.

Consolation Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. Handicap for horse entered for Debut Stakes on 1st day and for Dealers' Plate on 2nd day. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's b a c Regal and 8st 5lbs .....Gibbs 1
Mr S A W's ch a h Sunjer 6 years 8st 4lbs.....O'Neil 2
HH Maharaja Holkar's bl a h Sherwood 8st (6 years) 11lbs.Heeroo 3
Mr F Ebrahims g a h Barrister 8st 12lbs.....Nama 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Merrily 7st 12lbs .....Native 0

Betting.—2 to 1 on Regal, 3 to 1 against Sunjer, 5 to 1 against Barrister and Sherwood, 8 to 1 against Merrily.

Barrister led attended by Sherwood and Merrily, and made the running to the corner, Sunjer lying last. Regal began to creep up after the half mile, and catching Barrister at the hand, won by a length and a quarter. Half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

The Arab Pony Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

Mr S A W's g a h Arbid, 7st 8lbs .....O'Neil 1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire, 8st 5lbs .....Ebrahim 2
Mr A R Ansen's ch a h Defender, 8st 12lbs .....Soda 3
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Phelwan, 3st .....C B Mahomed 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nandjee b a h Nobleman, 8st 7lbs.....Nama 0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Nimrod, 7st 11lbs.....Ebrahim 0

Betting.—2 to 1 against Squire, 3 to 1 against Phelwan and Defender, 5 to 1 against Nimrod, 6 to 1 against the rest.

Squire jumped off with the lead, Defender second and Arbid last. When half the distance had been traversed Defender came to the front, but gave place to Squire round the bend, Phelwan and Nobleman were also lying well, but Arbid came away beautifully from the distance and won by a length and a half from Squire. A neck separated second and third. Time—1 min 45 secs.

The Grand Stand Plate.—Rs. 1,000 out of which 2nd receives Rs. 150 and 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. horses. Handicap. Distance, 1-2 miles.

Mr J Hormusji's b a h Kapurthala, 7st 8lbs...Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's b a h Nepal, 7st 6lbs Hoyt 2
Mr Mo.chool Shah's b c b g Lachin, 9st 7lbs...C B Mahomed 3
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj 8st 8lbs .....Ebrahim 0
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 8st 7lbs.....Gibbs 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, 7st 13lbs O'Neil 0

Betting.—Evens on Meheraj, 3 to 1 against Eclipse, 4 to 1 against Lachin and Kapurthala, 6 to 1 against the rest.

Kapurthala went off in great style and led the whole way, winning by two-and-a-half lengths. Nepal a length in front of Lachin. Meheraj burst a blood vessel and came in slowly. Time—2mins. 54 1-5secs.

The November Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Horses. Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's br aus m Clarice ... 8st 11lbs a Ebrahim 1
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy 9st 6lbs ... C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ulett's b aus g Bayonet ..... 8st 6lbs Heeroo 3
Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle ..... 6st 12lbs O'Neil 0

Betting.—5 to 4 against Clarice, 2 to 1 against Bayonet, 3 to 1 against the rest.

Bayonet had the best of the start and kept to the front to the 3 furlongs where Roy looked like winning. Clarice however came away in grand style and won in capital form by a head. A length separated second and third. Time—1min. 4 4 5sec.

The Small Pony Handicap.—Rs. 1,000, out which 2nd receives Rs. 150 and 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. Handicap. Distance—1-2 Miles.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 9st. 11lbs.....Ebrahim 1
Messrs G K & D D's chah Muktar 8st.7lb.C B Mahomed 2
Mr S A W's b a h Advance 7st. 8lbs. .....O'Neil 3
Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan 9st 2lbs.....Gibbs 0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Aristocrat 8st. 9lbs. .....Johnson 0
Capt Purvis' b a h Advocate 7st 10lbs.....Hoyt 0
Mr Hamood Aboo Shaha's b a h Muding 6st 10 lbs Noor Mahomed 0

Betting.—3 to 4 against Chester, 4 to 1 against Orphan and Advocate, and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Orphan and Advance showed the way, but entering the straight Chester and Muktar displaced Orphan and a grand race between the three followed, Chester just wining by a head ; the same distance separating Muktar and Advance. Time—54 secs.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 3.

IT is understood that Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will arrive in Wadhwan on the evening of the 6th instant. Sir Charles Olivant, member of his Excellency the Governor's Council, will join him there. At Wudhwan, the party will be received by the Political Agent, Kathiawar, H. H. Sir Waghji, G.C.I.E., Maharaj Saheb of Morvi. At dawn, they will start in a special train for Dholia, whence they will drive in horse carriages—inspecting the proposed railway line to Rajkote, which place they will reach in the evening. The next morning, his Excellency the Viceroy will see the Lalpuri and Randrda waterworks and may probably visit the Jubilee Hall and buildings and the Rajkumar College. At one o'clock in the afternoon he will leave Rajkote by a special train for Wudhwan. The object of his Excellency's visit seems to be to see the state of the famine-striken province and to visit the proposed new line of railway, between Rajkote and Wadhwan. His Excellency's advent will certainly facilitate the settlement of certain questions that have arisen in regard to the construction of the line.

Azam Vithaldas Shamaldas, Diwan of Bhownaggar, and brother Mr. Lalubhai Shamaldas, revenue commissioner, have tendered their resignation ; probably H. H. the Maharaj Saheb, will soon pay a visit to the Political Agent.

His Highness the Raj Saheb of Wankaner has suspended Mr. Dwarkadas Nandlal, Nyayadhish, on complaints of bribery, &c., and ordered him to be tried by a special court, presided over by a prominent barrister-at-law. The accused, who was admitted to bail, having failed to appear at the trial, Rs. 4,500 have been recovered from his securities. Mr. Dwarkadas claims to be tried as a British subject and having petitioned the Assistant Political Agent, Halar, praying for a transfer of his case, Captain Wodshouse has ordered a security of Rs. 2,500, being taken from him, and has directed that the Wankaner State should establish a prima facie case against him in the Agency. The State has engaged Mr. Harjiwan Kotak, a member of the local Bar, to conduct the prosecution, and the accused has retained Mr. Lalubhai Ambalal Desai, also a local pleader, for his defence. The Deputy Karbhari, Mr. Bhaishanker Uderam has left the State without permission or previous notice.

The death of a son of Mr. O'Conor, Police Superintendent of Jamnagar, has cast deep gloom over his family and his numerous friends and admirers in the province.

The chief of Palanpur has employed some 18,000 people on the different relief work in his State. His Highness has erected huts for their residence and arranged for provisions to be sold to them at very cheap rates.

Mr. Morrison, the Famine Commissioner, Kathiawar, has been visiting the several relief works in Kathiawar and has organised their arrangements.

The Political Agent has notified his sanction to the chiefs and talukdars to purchase the giras of their needy subordinate girasias after due previous intimation to their collateral relations who have the right of pre-emption.

Owing to the extreme lightness of the money market, caused by the scarcity of rain and failure of crops, *Sahukars* have begun to fall in Rajkote and Morvi, and unless investors of money can have patience it is not unlikely that a number of them will soon go into bankruptcy.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

WITH the sole exceptions of the Foreign Office and Army Headquarters, which will be here a few weeks longer, all the Government Departments are now in their packing boxes, and by the middle of next week Simla will have left off being the official centre of India, and have sunk into a small, but cheerful, mofussil station, where a few stray Anglo-Indians and their families will, with some difficulty, manage to keep themselves warm through the snow of a Himalayan winter. Gone are the majority of the shops to rejoin their main establishments in Calcutta and Peshawar, Delhi, and Bombay, while the Punjab Government has departed to Lahore, and the Government of India is swallowed up in Calcutta.

An eventful season it has been so far as official business is concerned, though the famine has closed down on the latter half of it, and nipped a number of promising schemes in the bud. As it is, it will be remembered for the campaign it has seen commenced against over-centralization and red-tape against mere report-writing as distinct from administration, and for the blow which has been struck during it at the moss-grown routine of secretariat methods. A session which has included the initiation of a new currency policy, and a complete change in the standard of exchange, will remain memorable for this alone, though it has been but one of a number of measures which have been before the Government : any one of which, considered by itself, must be described as important. Of measures which have passed into law during the season, that for the curtailment of second appeals in the Punjab is perhaps the most noticeable. It is overshadowed in significance, however, by such legislative projects as those to revise the emigration laws affecting tea garden labour, to deliver the Punjab cultivator from the toils of the usurer, to attract British capital to India by facilitating transfers of shares of Indian companies in London, to provide copyright for foreign press telegrams, and to remove the scandal which has for years existed in connection with a large number of Christian marriages in Southern India.

These are but a few of the legislative measures that have emerged into public gaze during the season, but they are sufficient to recall the character of the whole. They are in addition to such measures as the settlement of the long-vexed question of exchange compensation allowance, the revision of the mining rules, and the introduction of a completely new system of transport organisation—all effected by executive order since the Government of India left Calcutta. The annexation of Seistan, the reconstruction of the Khyber Rifles, and the promulgation of a railway policy, of which the announcement of the taking over by the Government of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway has been the first-fruit, are also events to be chronicled in connection with 1899 in Simla.

That thorny subject, the revision of the leave rules with a view to the reduction of transfers, has also been under consideration ; while the time-worn problem of reforming the police has been brought once more out of the official cupboard of shelved intentions, and is likely to be worked at in earnest.

All this has been in addition to the ordinary operations of the administration—themselves stupendous at all times, and especially so just now with plague and famine in the land, and the mobilisation connected with the despatch of the Indian Contingent to South Africa to be attended to. For the moment there is a lull while the Viceroy is on tour and heads of departments are away inspecting the work of their lieutenants ; but 18th December will see the whole administration reassembled in Calcutta, where what the Simla season has rough-hewn will be carved into shape and the polish of completion in many cases put upon it.

Meanwhile in Simla, as throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, men are watching the struggle in South Africa with breathless interest, and grumbling because of the incompleteness of the news. Regarding the varying fortune of the fighting around Ladysmith, criticism of mistakes on the British side has nowhere been more keen, while the casualty lists have struck home with special painfulness,—so many familiar Simla names have they contained. Through it all stand out the splendid qualities displayed by the regimental officers and men of the British force, while the skilful tactics of the Boer leaders and the stubborn courage of their men have proved that the Transvaal peasant, thick-headed and misled as he may be, has inherited the fighting qualities of his fathers, and is a foe by no means to be despised. Hitherto he has outnumbered us nearly two to one, and has almost invariably been able to employ his familiar and highly-judicious tactics of lying up to be attacked. But the weeks of waiting are now nearly past, and the 10th instant should see the greater part of Sir Redvers Buller's force, which sailed on the 20th October, landed in South Africa, when the numerical superiority will no longer be on the side of the enemy. Meanwhile all that is asked of Sir George White is to continue to hold the invaders of Natal territory in check. This with the force under his command, which still numbers some twelve or fifteen thousand men, he should have no difficulty in doing ; and, if the Boer leaders elect to keep their troops together and continue to attack him, they will but thereby make the task of crushing them *en masse* the easier when a force sufficient to do so has arrived.

THE VICTIMS OF WAR.

CALCULATING only the actual casualties recorded in the telegrams—which do not include those that may have occurred at Mafeking or other points where casual skirmishes have no doubt taken place—the British loss up to Tuesday amounts to 22 officers and 136 men killed, 70 officers and 579 men wounded, and 51 officers and 1,290 men taken prisoners : or a total of 143 officers and 2,205 men killed, wounded, or taken prisones. The list is made up as follows ;—

Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
DUNDEE.					
9	30	25	152	9	90
ELANDSLAAGTE.					
5	37	30	175	No estimate.	
REITFONTEIN.					
1	12	6	90	No estimate.	
LADYSMITH.					
7	54	9	231	42	1,200
KIMBERLEY.					
0	3	0	21	No estimate.	

No doubt a good many of the wounded are already fit to take the field again ; but on the other hand it is also probable that many casualties, especially prisoners or missing, are not reckoned in the above list. Altogether, says our Allahabad contemporary, it is probably not outside the mark to estimate that the effective fighting strength of the British force in South Africa has been reduced by more than three battalions.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

DR. LEFROY was consecrated Bishop of Lahore by the Metropolitan at the Lahore Cathedral on Wednesday. The service, which was of an impressive character, was attended by a crowded congregation, including native Cristians from all parts of the Punjab. While the processional hymn for all the saints was being sung, a long procession of over seventy clergymen passed up the nave, including the following :—the Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. J. Warlow), the Bishop-designate, the Bishops of Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay, with their respective chaplains, and the Metropolitan. The preacher was the Rev. S. S. Allnutt, who expressed the hope that the new Bishop would be instrumental in drawing the European and the Native Christian communities into close accord. After the sermon, Dr. Lefroy was vested with the rochet, and presented by the Bishops of Madras and Chota Nagpur to the Metropolitan, and the "laying-on of hands" was performed with great solemnity. The occasion was remarkable as a rare instance of a Bishop being consecrated in his own Cathedral, and is probably unique in that respect in the history of the Church of England in India.

THE Fiji Blue Book for the past year is a record of great prosperity. The revenue was 94,164*l.*, or nearly 20,000*l* more than that of the previous year—on account mainly of a large increase in the Customs revenue—while the expenditure was 72,574*l.*, or, including extraordinary public works and a sum put aside for public works during the current year, 87,594*l.* The population at the end of the year was estimated at 121, 738, of which 3,927 were Europeans, 12,320 natives of India, and over 98,000 Fijians. The latter have decreased greatly, and last year the deaths among them largely exceeded the births, but it is hoped that measures, now being taken to improve the condition of the natives, will check this heavy mortality.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

A FORECAST.

IN a former article the general strategical situation in South Africa was discussed, and the various lines of approach to Pretoria considered. We may now proceed to a rather more particular consideration of the line that every indication shows will most probably be adopted for the main approach. In discussing it we are under no apprehension of drawing attention to what had better remain secret, for the general plan of campaign has been made so apparent by official announcements and by the composition of the forces going out as to leave no doubt as to the present intention of the military authorities, while the points to which we shall draw attention are evident to everyone who possesses a map of the country and ordinary intelligence. The fact that the Orange Free State has joined hands with the South African Republic, while it adds a few thousand men to the enemy's forces, simplifies the situation and renders the strategical problem easier of solution. If we look at the two States as one, it is quite evident what is the best line by which to approach them. Along the South Coast of Africa we have a number of ports capable of comparatively easy approach and affording good and sufficient anchorage. Among them are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London, and from each of these a line of railway runs northward, converging towards the extreme southern border of the Orange Free State. These

THREE MAIN LINES

when at a distance of about sixty miles from that border are connected by a transverse line, running parallel to the border from De Aar Junction on the west, through Naauw Port, Rosmead, and Steynsburg, to Stormberg Junction on the east. It seems probable that along this well-placed line the first concentration of British troops will be made. From it the original lines continues northwards, that through De Aar Junction keeping outside the Orange Free State territory, but the two others converging till they meet Cape Colony's borders at Spring Fontein Junction, whence one main line continues north through Bloemfontein to Johannesburg and Pretoria. The southern border of the Free State exactly coincides with the course of the Orange River, a stream of very considerable width and volume. Besides the two railway bridges it is crossed here by a number of roads carried on substantial bridges and capable of utilisation by an army. It is, of course, possible that the Free State forces may destroy some of these bridges and may oppose any attempt to enter their country along the banks of the Orange River, and looking at the situation from a strategic point of view, it seems probable that it is here that the first line of defence may have to be encountered. Once in the Free State territory our troops should be able to move with comparative freedom across the 330 miles that intervene between Norval's Pont and Viljoen's Drift, which mark the entry into and departure from the Free State of the line of railway. The Free State's northern boundary is the Vaal River, and it, in its turn, will have to be reckoned with by an advancing force, for, while there are numerous crossings now existing, they may be destroyed as we approach, thus giving ample employment to the bridging battalions of the Royal Engineers. From the Vaal River to Johannesburg is but 54 miles, and Pretoria is only about 25 miles further north. To any one, then, who carefully studies his map of South Africa this must appear to be the probable line of advance. Whether it is the one the military authorities intend to adopt remains to be seen. Had the Orange Free State remained neutral this line could not have been used, as it crosses its territory from south to north, and then

THE BEST LINE OF APPROACH

would have been from Natal. Durban, the chief port, which formed the base of operations in 1879 and 1881, possesses that undesirable thing—a bar, over which cargoes must be conveyed in small vessels into an estuary possessing quays of considerable extent. From it a rather devious line of railway runs through Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith and Newcastle into Boer territory, crossing the frontier at Charleston. The configuration of the frontier here makes this an awkward place to cross, especially as the high ground is very defensible and well calculated to display Boer tactics to the best advantage. The fact that the Natal command has been constituted a separate command under Sir George White, and provided with a separate staff, lines of communication and cavalry brigade, makes it appear possible that this force will act separately from that under Sir Redvers Buller, although, of course, under his supreme direction as Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. While, then, we may expect the main advance to be along the sketched out above, it is probable that a subsidiary advance may be made from Natal, but this will not be until the main Army Corps is in a position to co-operate. To mobilise over 50,000 men, carry them several thousand miles across the sea, land them at various ports and transport them from 700 to 1,000 miles across country, part of which is the enemy's territory, takes time, and, if a rough guess at the distance of time is not presumptuous, it would appear likely that the British forces will not enter Pretoria until the early days of 1900.—*Daily Graphic.*

ODDS AND ENDS OF WAR NEWS.

(From the mail papers, Oct. 14 to Oct. 20.)

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE ULTIMATUM.

PROPOSED BLOWING UP OF BRITISH TROOPSHIPS.

(THROUGH DALZIEL'S AGENCY.)

PRETORIA, Friday.

(Sent via Delagoa Bay and delayed in transmission.)

DALZIEL'S special correspondent wires :—"I have received reliable information that President Kruger strongly opposed the delivery of the Boer ultimatum to Great Britain, but was finally outvoted at the secret session of the Executive."

A "DASTARDLY SCHEME."

Saturday.

(Sent via Delagoa Bay and delayed in transmission.)

Dalziel's special correspondent learns on the best authority that the Transvaal Government received an offer six weeks ago from a wealthy European adventurer to supply a fleet of completely equipped torpedo-boats, with full complement of officers and men, for the purpose of blowing up the British troopships as they arrived off the coasts of Natal and Cape Colony. The offer was curtly rejected, the Pretoria Government refusing to even consider it. The originator of the dastardly scheme was only twenty-four hours in Pretoria, and left immediately on receiving the reply from the Government. He is said to have left at once for the Suez via Delagoa Bay.

DESTRUCTION OF A FREE SATE BRIDGE.

PRETORIA, Monday.

The Cape Railway officials at Norval's Pont, after destroying the bridge and the line on the Free State side of the border, are reported to have abandoned the station.

Notwithstanding the severe strain President Kruger's health keeps good.

EXPLOSION ON THE RAILWAY.

A telegram received from Komati Poort this morning stated that at kilometre 336 a large quantity of explosives had been found on the railway. The culprits were fired on, but without result.

The telegraph director at Heidelberg reports that last night a balloon passed over Nigel travelling in the direction of Standerton.

RAND OFFICIALS RELEASED.

JOHANNESBURG, Tuesday.

Messrs. Pierce and Watson, the general manager and cashier respectively of the Robinson Bank, have been released after inquiry with reference to the alleged 30,000oz. of raw gold to Delagoa Bay in violation of the recently-passed law forbidding gold export. The Government has taken formal possession of the Bonanza and Robinson gold mines. The State engineers are perfecting arrangements for running the mines of other companies on which operations were needlessly suspended.

A FLYING SQUADRON !

The "Special Service" Squadron of which there is some talk would probably be employed in watching over the movements of our transports, should it eventually be assembled. It is hardly likely to be used on the Cape station, since the draught of the ships suggested is too great to permit them to enter most of the South African harbours. The Europa, Argonaut, and St. George all have a mean draught of 23ft. to 25ft., while the Gladiator, which is mentioned as the fourth ship, draws 21ft., and could not, save under exceptional circumstances, cross Durban bar. A squadron of four such ships would be an exceptionally formidable one, fast and mobile, though the radius of action would be greatly reduced by the inclusion of the Gladiator, a vessel which burns up coal at a great rate, from the fact that she is not fitted with economisers to her Belleville boilers. The Hyacinth, which has a heavier battery, the same coal supply, and economisers, would make a better fourth to the three first-class cruisers. It will be, from every point of view, judicious to reinforce our fleets in commission at the present time, and the Channel Squadron, which is weak in cruisers for its size, could do very well with this extra quartette.

THE LANDING OF SEAMEN.

The reported landing of 100 seamen from the Philomel at Durban seems to be rather an emergency measure than a definite indication that a large naval brigade will be employed, but it will at least remind some people that the Admiralty can by a mere telegram promptly place from one to two thousand men ashore at any given point. The penalty, of course, is the virtual disablement of the Cape Squadron. The cruiser Powerful, with her large crew and number of supernumeraries on board, was due at Durban on Monday, and will probably have arrived by the time this appears in print. The Terrible should be at Cape Town by the close of the following week. Admiral Harris will then have under his orders the most formidable naval force that has ever been collected on the Cape station. Besides the oldiron clad Monarch, he has the small ironclad Penelope, now used as a naval prison, but with guns and engines still on board, and quite capable of more work if her services were required. She draws very little water, a fact which increases her value on such a station.

TARGET PRACTICE ON THE VOYAGE.

The War Office has decided to provide means of musketry practice for soldiers on the way out to the Cape. Each transport is to have available for use twenty infantry rifles and ten carbines, the ordinary arms of the men being of course packed, and a wire hawser will also be provided for towing targets astern of the transports. It is considered that this idea will afford amusement for the men as well as valuable practice.

WAR STORES FROM WOOLWICH.

Among the war stores which are being despatched from Woolwich are 100 pontoons, on which the carpenters in the Royal Carriage Department have been working day and night. These pontoons are sufficient for three troops, the latter being composed of Royal Engineers. The pontoon train comprises the boats, carriages, and personnel for driving and forming floating bridges over rivers up to 120 yards wide. Each inch of immersion gives 500lb. of buoyancy, the latter being sufficient to admit of the passage of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, compact bodies of infantry, and heavy war stores. At Woolwich the wharves and sidings of this Arsenal have during the past few weeks presented scenes of activity that even the oldest employe cannot recall the equal of. The bustle, which fortunately is ...ious excitement, is now at its height.

THE MOBILISATION.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT HAS WORKED.

It is very nearly thirty years since Mr. Cardwell, as the War Minister of Mr. Gladstone's Government, inaugurated the reforms which have supplied us with the splendid body of troops who to-day stand ready for embarkation to South Africa. No great improvement or progress of any kind was ever yet achieved without encountering fierce opposition an unfair misrepresentation, but it may be doubted whether, in the whole history of similar administrative reforms, any has been so much misunderstood as that which has been triumphantly vindicated by the experiences of the last week. The men, who, on the whole, deserve most of the credit for this great achievements are among those who are still living. Lord Cromer and Lord Wolseley ; but the Minister who undertook the responsibility of advocating their proposals must not be forgotten. A very great achievement it is. The force which will ultimately serve in South Africa is a splendidly appointed army of seventy thousand men or more, in the prime of life, and having had the best training we can give them ; while, in order to make up this body, we have only called to the Colours less than a third of the Reserve that is available.

The Army under Sir Redvers Buller when it has all reached South Africa will be beyond compare the largest purely British Army with which Great Britain has ever begun a war. To the Crimea we sent 26,000 Infantry, sixty guns, and about 1,000 Cavalry. During the Waterloo campaign we had little over 30,000 British troops, and even that included the "German Legion," which was then reckoned among them. At Waterloo itself we had only 15,000 British Infantry. During the Tel-el-Kebir campaign we sent to Egypt a little over 30,000 men. Taking now into account the fact that the voyage to the Cape from England is fully 6,000 miles, and that from the Cape round to Durban is 1,200 miles more, it is safe to say that

THE ENTERPRISE OF TRANSPORTING AN ARMY

such as this over such a distance is the greatest of its kind that has ever been undertaken in the history of man. No other nation has ever transported, or could have transported, within so short a time so great an army.

It is this question of transporting the Army on which the whole subject, especially that of mobilisation, hinges. It will be remembered that more than once during the last few years Lord Wolseley has declared that, under our present arrangements, we could place in the field, complete for war, two Army Corps before shipping could be made ready to transport them. His challenge was notly, not to say discourteously, disputed by many critics, notably by Mr. Arnold Forster. Some of the language used would hardly have been excusable unless Lord Wolseley had deliberately stated that which he knew to be untrue, and was only trusting to the impossibility of testing his assertions to avoid the exposure of their falsity. It has been tolerably well known for some time past that the one thing for which Lord Wolseley has been praying has been that, war apart, some occasion should arise which would give opportunity for testing the accuracy of his words. It is even an open secret that he believes that it would be the most certain way of insuring and early conclusion of peace in South Africa, and therefore in the long run economy in the expenditure on the war, if a second Army Corps were mobilised at home as soon as the first has left our shores. Seeing, however, that at this moment the question of the time when the first Army Corps will be delivered on the shores of Africa is solely one of the dates at which adequate shipping will be provided for it, and that for the second Army Corps the same question precisely would arise, the test already applied is sufficient to show the working of Mr. Cardwell's system.

For it must be realised that that system was based entirely upon the conditions of Britain as a great

coming in as fast as they were wanted. They are of excellent quality, and will soon be quite fit for the work required of them. All the additional carriages and harness needed to complete units up to their proper strength for war have long since been in the charge of the officers who will have to use them at each station, and will be drawn from their mobilisation stores as soon as the men and horses are ready to work them. All the regulations for the special details of the present mobilisation, which have, in fact, been worked out by Colonel Stopford, under the immediate eye of the Commander-in-Chief himself, are clear, simply, and explicit, and have presented no difficulty whatever in practical working. One of the numerous obstacles to efficient organization which our free and voluntary system presents in detail, as compared with the centralised military despotism of Continental nations, consists in this—that whereas abroad, on every little hamlet, may be seen noted the particular portion of the army to which it belongs, and that every movement of every man has to be reported to the police, a certain portion of our reserve men is exceedingly nomadic, and all of them change their addresses at their own pleasure. Our only check on them is that once a quarter they go in to some local paymaster to get their reserve pay, and that they are in duty bound to notify their changes of address to the officer who is supposed to be their "commanding officer," though he has few other functions in connection with them than that of notifying to the paymaster what their latest address is. Yet, easy-going as this system is, in all well-manned pay offices it was possible, on the day when the telegram to "mobilise" was dispatch from the War Office, to send out the summonses to all but a quite insignificant number, most of whom ultimately were fully accounted for, one man being at sea, another in hospital, and a third in prison. Of the summonses so sent out, the Post Office shortly afterwards announced that they had duly delivered all but about one in thirty. Most of the few men to whom summonses were not delivered because of change of address have seen the notices calling them to the colours whether they actually received the letters or not, and may be safely trusted to respond.

EVERYTHING NOW DEPENDS ON THE ADMIRALTY. There is from present indications some little fear that the taking up of the needed transport by that august body has been somewhat unduly delayed by a rather singular cause. When once they are at work no men can do better together than our soldiers and our sailors. On many an over sea expedition it has been entirely due to the hearty good fellowship of the sailors and their officers that Army movements have been possible. There are no such truly patriotic men in the Kingdom as our naval officers. They would work themselves to death, and cast aside every routine to help forward any Army movement, the necessity of which, and the value of which they understood. But, living on board ship a somewhat isolated life, reading the criticisms of such men as Mr. Arnold Forster and others, they are not a little apt to take these at different valuation from their real value, and, with a certain heredity from the early days of the Navy, where the charge was not altogether untrue, they are apt to look upon the Army as a clumsy sort of machine to which they can give any number of points in a competition for readiness, and then beat it off hand. Certainly a good many of them have undoubtedly lost of the somewhat elaborate mechanism of Mr. Cardwell's scheme than most outsiders, and have been entirely sceptical of its efficiency for war. There can be no doubt that some touch of this spirit has affected certain officers within the walls of the Admiralty, and that they have dallied far too long with the question of taking up adequate transports; doubtless believing that the hare would as the old fable has it, safely say to the tortoise, "I'll take a nap and soon be with ye." If Mr. Goschen does not look into the matter soon these gentlemen will seriously tarnish the laurels he gained by the swift mobilisation of a squadron on a certain notable occasion. The Army is now asking, "When will the transports be ready?" Nevertheless the mobilisation as it stands is a triumph on which the country may be congratulated, all the more because, though Mr. Cardwell was responsible for the original design, every Minister of every party, has loyally and consistently adhered to it, and developed it, in the teeth of much carping criticism.—*Daily News* correspondent.

THE BRIGADE OF MERCY.

THE ARMY MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES.

With the knowledge before us of the completeness of the Army Medical and Nursing Services, both in peace and in war, it is difficult to credit the statement that "the first assignment of medical officers and their hospitals to an army in the field in anticipation of their being used was in the Peninsula." At this period there was no ambulance corps in the British service corresponding with the Royal Army Medical Corps of the present time. On the outbreak of the Crimean War the "Hospital Conveyance Corps" was originated. It was from the most part recruited from military pensioners and other non-effectives. This establishment failed, owing, among other reasons, to the total want of training of the men for such varied service, to their loss of activity from age, and "their general drunken and disorderly habits." The regimental orderly systems which had been in existence since the days of the Peninsular War, worked fairly under the regimental surgeons, but it was open to disadvantages which rendered it necessary that the sick attendants generally should be supplied from other sources. In June, 1855, says the "Daily Graphic" the first Medical Staff Corps was organised. It had a parlous existence from the first, and lasted only three months. The Army Hospital Corps was raised in its place in September of the same year. Numerous changes in its organisation have taken place since then. Indeed there probably is no department that has given the War Office more trouble than the Medical Corps. It is now a thoroughly military unit, its officers have titles that sound military, and they are invested with powers of limited command in the field. The Royal Army Medical Corps has, like every other force in the army, a reserve from which its numbers can be multiplied, and its cadres expanded for active service, or in case of "imminent national danger."

THE FOUNDER OF THE ARMY NURSING SERVICE.

The Army Nursing Service is divided into three grades—(1) lady superintendents, (2) senior nursing sisters (or acting lady superintendents), and (3) nursing sisters. The employment of ladies in the British army nursing service began with the Crimean War, and the mention of this fact cannot fail to recall the inestimable services of Miss Florence Nightingale. This gallant lady, with the assistance of a number of trained lady nurses, rendered invaluable service to the sick and wounded soldiers of the army during the Crimean War, and since then she has identified herself with so many philantropic organisations that her name has become a household word. Happily, she is still among us. Hers was the brain that devised Netley, and, as one writer has gracefully put it, "from the outset when she went to the Crimea she insisted that the ladies should enjoy the rank of officers"—It might have been more correct to say the privileges of officers—"and that obedience to their orders should be accorded with strictest military discipline," an obedience, it is only fair to our soldiers of all branches of the service to say, that they are at all times only too willing to give. It is an essential qualification for admission to the Army Medical Service that its members should not only be ladies, but also that they should have had a thorough general training extending over a period of at least three years in one of the recognised London or provincial hospitals before they can be admitted as probationers at Netley—the only school in the kingdom at which military nursing is taught. The nursing sisters serve abroad, and are detailed for foreign service by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service. This is not exactly the place or yet the time to inquire into the pay or the emoluments of the members of the service, but this may be said: the appointments are regarded as being highly desirable. The sisters, providing they are capable of retaining their positions, are not retired until they attain the age of sixty years, when they are granted a pension.

THE NURSING RESERVE.

Between seventy and eighty ladies constitute the regular Army Nursing Service. Of these about one-third have already been sent out to South Africa for duty at the base and general hospitals and on board the hospital ships that are being organised for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers of the field force. It is obvious that, with so small a number to draw upon, but few more sisters of the service can be spared to South Africa from the military hospitals either at home or abroad. Anticipating such a position, in the early part of 1897 an Army Nursing Service Reserve was instituted as "a reserve of nurses to supplement the regular nursing service of the army in the event of war on any extended scale." The control of this body in time of peace rests with a specially constituted committee, of which Princess Christian is the president. In time of war the nursing sisters, or as many of them as may be required, pass entirely under the control of the War Department. The qualifications for appointment in this reserve are very stringent. Candidates must have had three years preliminary training and service combined in a civil general hospital, and among other things produce "a recommendation from a person of social position (not a member of her own family) to the effect that the candidate's family is one of respectability and good standing in society, and that she is in every way a desirable person to enter a service composed of ladies." A nursing sister of the reserve when called upon to do military duty will receive £40 a year, with an allowance of 13s. a week in lieu of board and washing at a home station, or of 3s. a day at a station abroad when rations in kind are not supplied. A further allowance is made for a female servant. On cessation of employment reserve sisters will receive a gratuity of £20 if abroad, provided their services have been satisfactorily reported upon.

CALLED OUT.

The ladies of this reserve have been warned that their services may be required in South Africa at short notice, while some have been called upon even more imperatively; so that the Princess Christian has the satisfaction of knowing that the organisation which she has done so much to perfect will have thus early in its career an opportunity of displaying its usefulness.

THE X-RAYS IN THE WAR.

A NEW ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

Among those who are leaving England this week for the front is Major W. C. Beevor, Royal Army Medical Corps, who is taking with him a Rontgen Ray outfit, which is likely to be of the greatest value in the localization of bullets during the forthcoming campaign. A correspondent saw Major Beevor Oct 18, and heard from him some details as to the work that he proposes to accomplish. Besides his Rontgen-Ray apparatus, Major Beevor is taking with him three cameras and a Cinematograph. As he is a very keen photographer, and well versed in that science, he should bring back with him some excellent results. Major Beevor is one of the very few British officers who have had experience of the X-Rays in actual warfare.

He was in the Tirah campaign, and during the time that he was on active service in India he employed the wonderful rays with great effect on wounded soldiers.

It will be remembered that Radiography also played a part in the last Soudan campaign. The work here was in the hands of Major Battersby, R. A. M. C., who fitted up an X-Ray room at Abadieh on the Nile, some nine miles from Omdurman. Both of these officers were able by means of the rays to locate bullets which no amount of probing would have discovered, and it is quite certain that by their use a very great deal of suffering was spared the soldiers, many valuable limbs, and even many lives were saved. In no future campaign can the X-Rays be absent, for their value to the army surgeon has been abundantly manifested.

Major Beevor will make practical trial in the Transvaal for the first time of a new form of machine for generating electricity, invented by Mr. W. R. Pidgeon, of the kind known as "Influence Machines." There are many forms of Electrical Influence Machines in existence, but the best known is undoubtedly that devised by Mr. James Wimshurst. This consists of two or more circular plates of varnished glass, which are geared to rotate in opposite directions. A number of sectors of metal foil are cemented to the front of the front plate and to the back of the back plate; these sectors serve both as carriers and inductors. Across the front is fixed an uninsulated diagonal conductor, carrying at its ends neutralising brushes which touch the front sectors as they pass. Across the back, but sloping the other way, is a second diagonal conductor, with brushes that touch the sectors on the hinder plate. When the machine is rotated electricity is produced. Mr. Pidgeon has modelled his machine on that of Mr. Wimshurst, but he has improved upon it, and Mr. Pidgeon's machine has in turn been altered by Major Beevor for the special purposes for which he will require it. The great thing about this new form of Influence Machine is that it produces electricity almost as soon as it is started, that its output is large, and that it is not greatly affected by dampness or dust. The Influence Machine has, if we mistake not, been employed before, both in the Spanish-American and in the Graeco-Turkish Wars. But our knowledge of the Rontgen Rays was then very limited and the science of Radiography had not reached the state of perfection in which it now is. There is every reason to believe that the Influence Machine will be of great service in the present campaign. In its improved form it can stand a good deal of rough usage, and is not affected by the climatic conditions likely to be found in the Transvaal. The great advantage of the Influence Machine is that it is at all times ready for X-Rays work, by merely turning the handle or starting a motor. The wires are led directly from the machine to the Crookes Tube and no batteries Leyden jars or induction coils are required. To generate the electricity for the accumulators in the Soudan, Major Battersby used a tandem bicycle worked by his orderlies. In India, Major Beevor had to carry heavy batteries and chemicals about with him in the hill districts, and he found great difficulty in arranging for their transport. How the Influence Machine will work in South Africa remais to be seen.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

38-99—Khunderao and S—Sadanand Shrikrishnajee vs the Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decretal Order.

183-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Tricumdas Muljee and another—Muljee and B and Bhaishanker and K.

184-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ramdas Dossa and others Muljee and R and Mansukla D and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

376-92—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

454-95—Little and Co—Beg Mohamed Hajee Abdool Rehiman vs Hajee Ebrahim Mohomed and others—Daphtary and F and Captain and W.

344-92—Muljee and R—Rahimtola and another vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy vs Thakurdas D C and H and Payne G and S.

30-99—In person a pauper—Rangildas Hurgowandas vs Pranlal Govinddas—In person a pauper.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

645-98—Tyabjee D and C—Veerjee Dharsey vs Poonjabai and others—Janardhan and A.

Reference.

Payne G and S—In the Matter of the Land Act 1 of 1894 and in the Matter of Government and Muncherjee Merwanjee Narielwala and another—E F Nicholson for Government.

Long Causes.

103-99—Framjee and D—Depala Premjee Jairam vs Hansraj Parmanand—Thakurdas D C and H.

330-92—Payne G and S and Co—Wallibai vs Ramabai Thakurdas D and C and H.

645-97—Hiralal M and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanjee Morarjee and another—Muljee and R.

432-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Dawkabai Tribhowandas Laljee and another—R P Bharucha.

442-99—Ardeshir H and D—Khanjibai and others vs Pirbhoy Khakibhoy and others—Daphtary and F for Postment.

445-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Alebabai and others—Payne G and S and Co.

431-92—Bhaishanker and K—Sadanand Trimbuk Kale—Thakurdas D C and H.

461-99—Tyabjee D and H and Co—Hajee Noor Mohomed Hajee Abdulla vs Vithaldas Khetsey Maganlal and Co.

475-99—K P Bharucha Balkrishna Vithal Dhamnasker vs Pandurang Madhowjee—K B Mehta.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CROWE)

For an Exparte Decree.

522-99—Nanu and H—Harichandra Krishna Joshi vs Bhou Jeewanjee—Crawferd B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

448-99—Little and Co—Sconderdas Dharamsey and another vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and others.

502-99—K B Mehta—Hoorbai vs Cassum Kurrim.

501-99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damodar Bhonjee and another.

530-92—Captain and V—Karim Suleman vs Suleman Kassum.

Long Causes.

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldewdas Mahokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K—part heard.

549-99—Payner G S and Co—Esmail Spinner and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa Ardeshir—H and D.

141-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Chedghanand Poghwanand Swami vs Hcerjee Lowjee and others—Payne G S and Co.

616-95—Manshukla l D and J—Purshotum Mongaldas Nathoobhai vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormasjee vs Southern India Spg and Wg Co Ld and others—Manshukla l D and G.

370-93—Bickneil M and M Mahomed Hajee Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G S and Co.

347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee and another vs Ebrahimjee and others—Wadia and G.

437-97—Craigie L and G—Yallabhas Moorlidhur vs Chandoolal Hobaram—Matubai and J.

73-99—Sorabjee and J—In Pouper Aboo Ibram vs Raghoonath Nagur and others—Wadia and G

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujinoodin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtery and F.

186-98—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein vs Nuzmoodin—Sorabjee and J.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL).

Suits for hearing final and disposal.

Commercial Causes.

44-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mohomed Fatehally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee Moganlal and Co.

22198-97—Imperson—Nazar Mohomed Fatchally vs Gondabhoy Govindjee and another—Moganlal and Co.

575-99—Manshukla l D and J—The Soonderdas Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld vs Maneckshaw Furdunjee Shroff.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Amandras Venayeck and others vs Luxumon Govind—King and Cama.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hossin bin D Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshukla l D J—Caitano Camilo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another Nanu and H Bhaishunker and K.

443-92—Wadia and G—Pu shotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and G.

78-93—Mansukla l Dand J—Bai Dabi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Joewandas—Muljee and R and Little and Co Testamentary Suits.

17-93—Khunderao and S—Bapoojee Shamrao P

648-8—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Thakurdas D C H.

18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mohomed Ebrahim—In person.

31-98—Payne G S and Co—Manzilbai widow vs Cassinath Kasoo—Tyabjee D and Co.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAIL has prepared a very admirable map of the seat of War in South Africa. It is accompanied by coloured figures and flags, to represent the British and Boer forces and strongholds, which can be disposed so as to show the position of the opposing forces at a glance. A dictionary has also been prepared, giving very useful information regarding the places and personalities to which constant reference is now being made in the newspapers. The map and dictionary can be had from the offices of the *English Mail*, Bombay. They form a very complete guide to the position of affairs in South Africa.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

SPORT IN THE RIVERS.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

THE time approaches when the coverts will ring with the reports of the breech-loaders as the pheasants fulfil their destiny. The season for the longtails began, of course, some weeks ago—on the 1st of the month,—but until the leaves which obscure the gunners' aim have fallen no shooting parties of any importance will be held. A much-maligned sport is covert shooting, yet it has no little charm and excitement, especially when bags do not assume inordinate dimensions. Your host or the head keeper conducts you to the chosen spot, and with the curt remark, "Take everything that comes" (meaning that hen pheasants are not to be spared), leaves you to your own devices. For some minutes the silence is unbroken save by the hoarse notes of crows in the adjoining fields, the twittering of small birds, or, it may be, the stealthy movements of a rabbit in the under growth. At length from the far end of the wood come the cries of the distant beaters as they advance in line, driving the game before them towards the ambushed shooters, and you become aware at no great distance of a steady tapping as though of a woodpecker. But the woodpecker is a human one. The noise proceeds from a lad posted as a "stop" on the edge of the covert to frighten fur or feather from breaking out where there is no gun to shoot them. Presently, with halting, hesitating gait, a hare emerges quietly from the wood, leaps easily across the ditch which separates it from the field beyond, then stops, not a score of yards distant from its enemy standing in the open. Its large dark eyes seem, indeed, to be fixed on him, but the hare sees him not so long as he remains motionless. Its instinct of self-preservation and all its faculties are intent on the noisy danger in the rear. Cautiously the shooter raises his gun, the hare catches the glint of the barrels and in a second is streaming away across the grass at the top of that wonderful speed which so often has stood her in good stead. The shot rings out as she gains a respectable distance, and poor puss turns head over heels.

Then silently over-head soars a cock pheasant, the leader of the battalions behind. The beaters close up, the birds rise by twos and threes—sometimes a score are in the air together,—and for the space of some minutes the shooting is fast and furious. The supply of longtails begins to slacken, and the keeper, who has been cautiously putting them up in the thicket bordering the wood which serves as their last refuge, advances more boldly. With quick flight a small brownish bird starts forth from a bush—careful to keep that shelter between itself and the keeper,—and turning and twisting through the trees it gains the open. "Mark 'cock forward!" shouts the keeper. The cry is taken up by the beaters, who love a noise and are as keen about the sport as their employers. Shot follows shot in quick succession as the unlucky woodcock runs the gauntlet of the firing. Strange that it should have remained quiet in its lair amid all the noise, but woodcock are not always readily flushed and not infrequently are caught by dogs when sitting on the ground. On this occasion the bird's luck is in the ascendant. Several of the party were taken by surprise. The remainders possiblyunsettled by the shouting, shoot hurriedly, and the long bill escapes unharmed. Be sure the unskilful marksmanship of those who fired will not escape remark and jest at luncheon. And so with varying fortune the short November day wears on until the gathering darkness warns the shooting party to desist. Pheasants, hares, rabbits, and "various," which may include pigeon, 'cock, snipe, duck, teal, partridge, possibly a hawk or a magpie, are laid out in long rows, counted by the head keeper, and their numbers duly reported to the host. Not the least pleasant part of the day is the period which intervenes before dinner. Some elect to pass it in the smoking-room, assisting reminiscences of the sport with long tumblers of whisky and soda; for others, and not always the youngest, tea and the society of the ladies in the drawing-room have more attraction.

The stalking season draws to a close, and on the whole, sport has been satisfactory, the stags, both as regards heads and haunches, having been found in better case than was anticipated. The season was late throughout the Highlands, the cold, wet weather experienced during the spring having caused the deer to be backward in condition. On the fine forest of Glencarron, Ross-shire, which Mr. Pape rents from Lord Wimborne, a number of heavy stags, carrying good heads, have been killed; the antlers of one showed thirteen points, and they were well spread and thick in the beam. A head of similar dimensions has been secured by Sir W. Eden on Glenetive, Argyleshire, as also in Glendoe Forest, Inverness-shire. The season, however, has been rather remarkable for heavy weights than for exceptionally fine heads, quite a number of stags having been killed which scaled, clean, upwards of 20st. In the course of October the stags begin to "roar," as the hoarse bellowing is termed to which they give utterance towards and after dusk. It is the note of defiance to other stags, challenging them to do battle for the favours of the hinds, and big, old stags are unremitting in their efforts to keep the ladies of their harems together and drive off intruders. Terrific combats sometimes take place between well-matched rivals, but not often does either sustain serious injury. Once vanquished the loser resigns all pretensions to the disputed hinds and seeks consolation elsewhere. After a period of about a couple of weeks, its duration varying according to the weather, the stags draw off apart in small companies among the corries, and not long afterwards hind-shooting begins, for it is just as necessary to keep the females in due compass as the males. It will be seen that in Scotland the shooting season for red-deer stags is fixed immediately before the rutting season, when the animals are in the finest condition and their antlers perfectly developed. A different plan is followed in New Zealand, where there are now numerous descendants of half-a-dozen red-deer which were imported from England in 1862. It is interesting to recall that the Prince Consort arranged for their capture in Windsor Park. In New Zealand the shooting season has been fixed by the Wellington Acclimatisation Society at a time which would about correspond on this side of the globe to the four weeks following the 10th of October. The considerations which guided the Society in selecting this period are interesting. It is maintained that if the shooting precede the rutting season the best stags are killed before consorting with the hinds, which naturally leads to the deterioration of the species. Another reason is mainly local, to the effect that prior to the rutting season the finest stags frequent dense bush, and chances at them on open ground can only be obtained later on. On the other hand, the flesh of stags killed during the rutting season is coarse and unpalatable; moreover, there is something repugnant to the feelings of British sportsmen in killing beasts or birds at the mating time.

At length anglers are engaged with the salmon to some purpose, enjoying such sport as has not fallen to their share in autumn for several years. On the majority of rivers timely floods occurred just when they were required, and when it was practically certain that large numbers of salmon were waiting in the estuaries for an opportunity to ascend. Throughout the spring and summer fish were extraordinarily scarce and anglers are fortunate in the circumstance that the present abundance has arrived during the short period which intervenes between the removal of the nets and the close of the rod season—a period which on many rivers constitutes their sole opportunity. Take, for example, the case of the river Earn, an important tributary of the Tay, which in by-gone years, when the nets were plied less assiduously and with less perfect appliances, yielded good sport throughout the season. Nowadays from March until the end of August a clean salmon is about as rare a visitor to the Earn as a royal sturgeon. Because the rods are now obtaining fair sport it must not be assumed that our salmon fisheries are in a flourishing condition and that the recent scarcity was due solely to unfavourable conditions of climate. It is quite probable that during the next few years an improvement may be noted in the salmon supply. Seasons of scarcity are followed almost invariably by times of plenty, yet it is none the less the case that the valuable and important industry of salmon netting is slowly but surely declining. On some few rivers the fish may be holding their own, but they are the exceptions. As regards recent sport the epride of place must be assigned to the river Tay, on which large numbers of heavy salmon have been killed. Lord Blythswood, fishing the Stobhall water—a neighbourhood replete with memories of the ancient House of Drummond,—has enjoyed splendid sport. Twenty-two fish fell to his rod in one day, and on another occasion he landed a magnificent salmon scaling 53lb. The "record" Tay salmon last season was killed by Major Godwin on the Scone Palace water; it weighed 55 1-2 lb., thus exceeding by half-a-pound a fish killed by Lord Zetland on the same reach three years previously. But the largest salmon known to have been killed on the Tay with rod and line was somewhat heavier; Mr. Taggert was the fortunate captor, and this splendid specimen of the Scotch salmon scaled 51lb. These big fish, however, do not usually show such good sport as smaller ones of from 15lb. to 25lb.; their power of course is prodigious, but they acquire it at the expense of activity.

In regard to Association Football appearances so far point to Sheffield United, Sunderland, Aston Villa, and Newcastle United being the first four clubs in the country. Three of them have already attained championship honours, and people on Tyneside think the fourth should have a chance, though the Novocastrians must win away matches to accomplish their ends. The skill of Sheffield United was strikingly demonstrated on Saturday, when they heaped up more goals against Wolverhampton Wanderers than fell into their basket in any League encounter throughout the whole of last season with the sole exception of their home match versus West Bromwich Albion. In a field of such first-rate talent it is something to be able to say that they have not yet known disaster, and it is not as though they were just scrambling through week by week. In half their fixtures they have had a useful majority of goals, in this fashion:—3—0, 4—0, 3—0, 5—2. There is a workmanlike look about these figures that must please Sheffielders, and no team can equal them.

Next to the present leaders in the matter of goal accumulating come the holders of the championship. It is fitting that the winners of the F.A. Cup and the League champions should be on the same plane, and they are only separated by an odd goal on the one side and by a couple on the other. True, the Villa have appeared in an extra game, and are three points below the United, but the goal records of the two are much alike. The Villa came out in great style at Trent Bridge, where they opened wide the eyes of the "Lacemen" by putting on no fewer than four goals. This was the only case in which a club went under on their own playing piece, and they did not half do it either. John Devey's reappearance was associated with a sensational triumph, and the veteran had a hand in the scoring of the goals.

Sunderland do not seem to be possessed of the art of finding goals with such freedom as some of their rivals, but their defence is second to none. This is forcibly illustrated by the net result of their 8 matches, viz:—13 points out of 16, and 13 goals to four. Only three of the eight opposing clubs have had the pleasure of beating Doig and his henchmen, and their only reverse was in their opening contest. Sunderland is still a name to be respected, and the club is worthy of its old traditions.

The other Northern representatives of the First Division are holding their own very well, being much better off than at this time last year. To be amongst the four first clubs is highly gratifying. They paid their third visit to Lancashire on Saturday, when although they finished on the wrong side they were only a goal behind. Moreover it was not until very near the finish that Jimmy Ross found his way to the net, the defence of the Novocastrians having been very sound all the way through. In the second half Newcastle made a particularly good show, and it often took the City custodian all his time to save his colours. Manchester did well to walk off with a couple of points, for on the play they would have been amply rewarded with a draw. There was a splendid turn-out of spectators, the accommodation being taxed to the utmost.

Were it not that West Bromwich Albion have latterly been going rather streakily we should be tempted to say there was no greater surprise than the exhibition of Glossop at Stoney-lane. Previous rambles away from the hills of Derbyshire had shown up the new member of League No. 1 in very feeble light, for up to Saturday they had not even a goal to cheer them on the way. Small wonder, therefore, that the Albion awaited the coming of the Glossopers with easy minds. One can therefore understand the consternation created by the visitors opening the scoring, and the gloom that spread over the scene when they were in front at the interval. It was a desperate battle right up to the falling of the curtain, and it was nearly all over when Garfield secured the equalising goal. Glossop may be expected to find encouragement in their future journeys, and in this respect the one point should do them a lot of good.

Preston North End are dropping points with such recklessness that they may well feel alarmed. To continue in their present mood undoubtedly means that they will sink into the Second Division—a fate that every lover of the Association game would deeply deplore. What a contrast between their present lowly position and their performances in the first few years of the League! How they have fallen from their high estate! The past two or three years have seen the club fighting for their very existence in hand to mouth fashion, and just now the outlook is the very opposite of cheering to the men at the helm. Their visit to Ewood Park on Saturday left them a point the poorer, inasmuch as they drew when last at the home of the Rovers. For the last-named a youth named Whittaker made a startling debut, claiming all the three goals. Talent of this sort is not unearthed every day.

The first few members of the Second Division continue to display excellent form, and the race for the honours of promotion looks like being very keen right up to the end. Three clubs can still say that they are strangers to defeat, and all three were on the victorious side on Saturday. Perhaps the victory of Sheffield Wednesday was superior to that of any of their compatriots, because it was secured in the enemy's country. Lincoln's only goal was the result of a penalty. Small Heath had all they could do to defeat Newton Heath, the game yielding only a single goal; but Leicester Fosse easily disposed of Middlesbrough, and stand credited with the best goal average. They have a really superb defence, only Walsall and Middlesbrough having scored against them.

In the Lancashire Senior Competition form is a difficult matter to weigh up, and the manner in which some of the clubs perform week by week is indeed perplexing. Who, for instance, would have thought that Stockport would triumph over the almost invincible Runcorn team? The latter had shown the greatest scoring proclivities, whilst their defence had been the strongest in the Competition. The match at Edgeley Park, however, proved disastrous to the Runcorn cracks, and, to the consternation of the visitors, they were completely overplayed. The form of the Stockport men was indeed a revelation to the big crowd who turned up to see the game. Another fixture which completely upset the theory of the form was the struggle at Salford between the "reds" and the Broughton Rangers. The latter club had performed wretchedly since the season started whilst the Salfordians had only lost a single game. The result utterly confounded the New Barns lot, who failed to make a show worthy of their reputation. The Rangers knew the secret of Salford's strength, and laid themselves out accordingly, with the happiest results to themselves.

The Yorkshire Senior Competition clubs underwent a levelling process on Saturday. Two at least of the day's results were startling, for Leeds, marvellous to state, won a match, while Hull suffered a defeat upon their own ground from Huddersfield. The success of Leeds was the more remarkable because it was well deserved on the play. The club committee had reorganised the team by introducing Summersgill, the famous cyclist, Allinson, of Harrogate, who had been selected as a reserve in the Yorkshire Union trial matches, and Moon, an old forward of the club. Bentley, of Cleckheaton, was booked under the title of "A. N. Other," but he failed to turn up. However, the reorganising, coupled with the caustic criticisms of the club's patrons, had its effect, for Leeds Parish Church were well beaten on the play by eleven points to five. Having at last tasted success it is to be hoped that the Leeds men will now make amends for the sorry way in which they have been playing these six weeks past. Bradford still keep at the head of affairs with an unbeaten record, but they had a much harder task at home against Bramley than they expected. Castleford, one of Bradford's strongest rivals, also had to play harder against Liversedge than it was expected they would have to do. Hull Kingston Rovers lost by a point at Halifax. They lost their kit also, and as they had also lost their defence to a serious charge of professionalism they will think they are having a rough time just at present.

DURING the past week October 15th there were 30 cases of plague and 7 deaths at Oporto, making totals since the outbreak of 161 cases and 52 deaths.

WEDDING AT KARACHI.

THE marriage of Mr. Sidney Percy Laggett, barrister-at-Law, to Miss Mabel Annie Gooch, daughter of Mr. H. A. Gooch, Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore, was Solemnised by the Rev. F. B. Sandberg at Holy Trinity Church on Tuesday, in the presence of a large congregation. The Church was prettily decorated with white flowers and evergreens and pot-plants. The service was fully choral, and took place at four o'clock. The bridegroom, accompained by the best man, Mr. Crouch, the Crown Prosecutor, arrived a few minutes to four. As soon as the bride arrived the hymn (processional), "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," was played by Miss Nash. The bride looked charming as she walked up the aisle, leaning on her father's arm. She was followed by one bridesmaid, Miss Winifred Quanborough, and two little flower girls, Misses Eileen and Mary Hennessy. The bride wore a dress of white surah silk, trimmed with rich chiffon lace. She had a court train with a true lover's knot of tiny white flowers on the right side of it. Her ornaments were a gold pin set with pearls, fastening her veil, a crescant shaped brooch set with pearls, and a gold bracelet set with diamonds, all gifts of the bridegroom. Miss Quanborough looked pretty in all white, and the two little flower girls looked sweet in white and heliotrope with picture hats to match. The gift to the bridesmaid was a harp-shaped brooch with pearls. The bride's mother was dressed in a sea-green gown trimmed with cream, with bonnet to match. After the ceremony the bridal procession drove to the bridegroom's house, where Mr. and Mrs. Gooch held a reception. The bride's travelling dress was of brown Indian silk with toque to match. The presents were handsome and useful, noticeable among which was a silver cigarette case that the choir boys gave Mr. Legget who was till lately voluntary organist of Holy Trinity Church.

A MURDER BY MARAVARS.

MR. R. MUTHUSAWMY, a Catechist of the Church Missionary Society, was murdered by Maravars on the 22nd instant at Kondoorettipati, a village near Sankaranainarkoil in the Tinnevelly District. The village in question is chiefly inhabited by Maravars and Pariahs—the latter being Christians. It is now about four years since Mr. Muthusawmy was sent to Kondcorettipati as a Catechist. No doubt there were occasions when the Catechist had to defend the rights of the members of his congregation against the lawlessness of the Maravars of that place. The slow action of the Government in punishing the Maravars for carrying on a war against the Shanars—a class of industrious and honest British subjects—is misconstructed by the Maravars. Maravars of Kondoorettipati took the opportunity of the riotous times to wreak their vengeance on the Catechist of their village. On the morning of Sunday, the 22nd instant, the Catechist went to a well to bathe. The Catechist, being in a hurry to return in time to conduct the morning service, did not suspect an enemy lurking behind him. When he was bathing, the Maravars showered stones on his head, so much so that his head was broken and he gave up the ghost. A ghastly scene.

The late Mr. R. Muthusawmy had been in the service of the C. M. S. for about 24 years, and was considered by the Missionaries as one of the most able, intelligent, and successful Agents of the Mission. His wife also was a Mission Agent till her death in 1893.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on Thursday, October 19, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state whether any action has been taken by the colonel of the Royal West Kent Regiment, or by the military authorities in India, with regard to the expulsion from that regiment of the men implicated in the outrage upon a respectable Burmese woman, named Mah Goon, at Rangoon.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The failure to detect the perpetrators of the outrage upon a Burmese woman is receiving the most careful attention and consideration of the Government of India and of the Commander-in-Chief, and the disciplinary measures decided upon will shortly be announced.

Mr. MacNeill asked whether the Royal West Kent Regiment, some members of which were implicated in the outrage, was still stationed at Rangoon, where the outrage was committed.

Lord G. Hamilton said he thought it was but under orders to leave.

Mr. MacNeill: The sooner the better.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can undertake that no part of the expenses connected with the despatch and transport of the forces from India to South Africa, or of their pay for maintenance during such service, shall be borne by the Indian revenues.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, sir; her Majesty's Government have approved of all the charges, both ordinary, and extraordinary being defrayed out of the British Exchequer.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Calcutta Municipal Bill has been passed into law by the Bengal Legislative Council, and whether more than half the elected members of the present Corporation of Calcutta have resigned their seats as a protest against the action of the Government in reference to the Bill referred to; and whether, in view of these circumstances, this House will have an opportunity of considering the provisions of the new law before it comes into operation in April next.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following is a list of the candidates who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the final literary examination, but some of these candidates have not yet qualified in riding. The Presidency or division of Presidency to which assigned, and the marks obtained in the final examination, are also given.

Khan Ghaznifur Ali U Provs	1892
Bray D de S Upper Provinces	1782
Macpherson T S Lower Provs	1770
Irving M Upper Provinces	1731
Rainy G Lower Provinces	1708
Reilly H D A C Madras	1677
Davis, R M Upper Provinces	1646
Deb Manmatha Krishna L Provs	1615
Hullah J Upper Provinces	1606
Holmes A C Upper Provinces	1604
Scott G Burma	1593
Bidhwar Gokal Chand U Provs	1561
Roy Jotindra Nath Madras	1555
Byrne J Lower Provinces	1543
Beasley A H Upper Provinces	1536
Anderson H G Upper Provinces	1532
McSwiney J Lower Provinces	1500
Birrell H Burma	1483
Huggins J R Madras	1477
Campbell C S Bombay	1455
Jackson G H B Madras	1442
Gubbay M M S Bombay	1431
Dutt Charu Chandra Bombay	1428
Guiterman C E Upper Provs	1427
Wilson-Johnston J Upper Provs	1415
Ramsay V B C Lower Provs	1397
Chatfield G E

SCIENCE.

[redacted]pondent is not a very [redacted]. He is apt to be im- [redacted] ignorance of science, [redacted]portance. The invention [redacted] which was heralded of late [redacted], is not credited in the best scientific [redacted] the system of telegraphing 100,000 words [redacted], which is reported from Vienna, is at least [redacted]n to question.

For one thing the use of a telephone as a receiver is not new, since it was invented in this country some years ago, and is partly described in Bright's "Submarine Telegraps" under the head of "Munro and Bright's Recorder." For another thing the retardation of signals from induction on actual telegraph lines is fatal to very high speeds if the line is at all long, though, as in this case, the apparatus may work well enough on short or experimental wires. This element in the problem is frequently overlooked by inventors, in their laboratories, and, of course, a press man could hardly be expected to know it.

The first locomotive, the "Rocket," burned coke, and the Boston and Maine Railroad Company have reverted to this fuel with success. For one thing it is practically smokeless and without sparks, so that the company will save about £20,000 a year as compensation for forest fires caused by their locomotives.

Compressed peat is made at Stratford, Ontario, Canada. The peat cut from a moss there, is dried, pulverised, sifted, and compressed into cylinders three inches long, and about as dense as anthracite. Tested as fuel in locomotives, 100lbs. are equivalent to 95lbs. of coal. The cost of manufacture is 60 cents a ton. There are a million acres of peat bog in Ontario alone, and there are, doubtless, vast beds in the north-west. Some years ago the value of peat as fuel for producing electricity was pointed out in the "Nineteenth Century" and we may expect its utilisation in this way before many years.

The Liverpool Malaria Expedition under Major Ronald Ross has returned from Sierra Leone, but Dr. Fielding Gould remains out to concert measures for the destruction of the mosquito that spreads malarial fever and otherwise improve the bad sanitary condition of Sierra Leone which is largely owing to carelessness and ill-made houses.

According to the experiments of Mr. W. J. S. Lockyer with electric sparks as described in "Nature," dark lightning flashes do not exist, but they appear on photographs owing to some chemical actions in the gelatine film.

Professor Dolbear has an American patent of 1886, which, in his opinion, forestalls Marconi's wireless telegraph, and he declares his intention of restraining Marconi from using his system in the United States after the yacht races are over. Marconi is engaged to try his apparatus before the Army and Navy authorities of the United States. We may add that the Ducretet system of wireless telegraphy has been tried on the Coast of Ushant by Lieutenant Tissot of the French Navy. Signals were sent from the lighthouse of Trezieu to the island of Molene.

Major C. C. Townsend, R. A., maintains in the "Nineteenth Century" that if India is to advance in the next century it must be in manufacture rather than agriculture. For manufactures, and in default of coal, electricity will be obtained from waterfalls. Three big schemes are under consideration: firstly, the utilisation of a fall in Cashmere; secondly, of the great Silva Samundrum Falls on the Cauvery, for the Kolar goldfields, &c.; and, thirdly, of the Nerbudda Falls near Jubbulpore, for the proposed ordnance factory there. There are many great falls in Central and Southern India, as well as in the Himalayas, and rivers or canals might also be utilised in this way.

Microscopists require two sets of eye-pieces for their achromatic and apochromatic objectives, but new "holoscopic" eye-piece serves for both, and gives very beautiful image.

The recent balloon trip of M. Hermite from Saint Denis to the mouth of the Rone is not, perhaps, longest, but is the fastest on record. The ballon never escaped from the clouds all the way, and it encountered a whirlwind that made it gyrate. Handbills were thrown out to mark the course of the balloon, each instructing the finder where to send it.

"Knowledge" has an interesting article by Mr. W. S. Bruce, F.R.G.S., formerly in charge of the Ben Nevis Observatory. The staff at the Observatory consists of two observers and a cook. There is a night watch from 8 p.m. to 4 or 5 a.m., and then a day watch until noon or 1 p.m., when the night watchman sleeps. Shorter dog watches fill the time after dinner at 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. A round of observations includes the Fortin barometer, the dry and wet bulb thermometers in the louvre screen, the rain guage, and the anemometer on the roof of the observatory. The clouds are also noted—whether high or low, what sort, and how much of the sky they cover above 30 degrees from the horizon. Sunshine, fog, glories, halos, &c., are also noted. In the office, which communicates with the roof by a ladder, the observer records his observations on forms.

Sometimes the whole top of the Ben is missing (by day) and gleaming (by night) with St. Elmo's Fire. The observatory, the anemometer, every post or pole, even the observer's fingers, hair, or pencil held aloft are luminour.

Bad weather is the rule, and the observer usually goes out in oilskins and sea-boots. If his lantern blows out he is in danger of felling over the Great Cliff, sheer down for nearly 2,000 feet. Worse than the snow which drifts over the establishment is the hoar frost, or the "silver thaw," which encrusts the tower and instruments with ice. For seventeen years the observatory has been supported by voluntary contributions and workers, but considering its value to a seafaring nation, the Government might give support to an institution hitherto maintained under the auspices of the Scottish Meteorological Society. It spends a great deal of money on Kew and Greenwich: why not a little on Ben Nevis? The French, German, and American Governments would be less niggardly or more enlightened.

A newspaper was printed on the American Arctic excursion steamer Ophir in latitude 80° 2 north. It is believed that no other paper has ever been published so near the North Pole.

The words "Welcome Dewey" which illuminated Brooklyn Bridge during the reception of Admiral Dewey were made of 8,000 incandescent lamps in rows. The letter W, 36 feet high, contained 1,100 lamps.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman has offered, through the "Military Service Institution of the United States," a prize of 100 dollars for the best thesis on "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics." Papers should be submitted by next March 1.

The Japanese are about to organise an Arctic expedition. The object of the Government is to develop in the Japanese that spirit of adventure and discovery which has made the British nation so great.

Deception in spirit photography has become a fine art. Many so-called spirit pictures have been taken upon plates that have already been exposed. When these plates are developed, the several faces, of course, are brought out. These prepared plates are held in stock by dealers in photographers' supplies, says the "Banner of Light," and sold to all who send special orders for them. It is now well known that a certain symbol in the order for plates indicates that "doctored" plates are desired. In some cases, men and women who are perfectly honest with themselves are obtaining what they claim to be spirit pictures. They order their plates themselves, and take pictures of themselves by means of a mechanical device, develop the plate alone, and find faces side by side with their own on the plates. This would seem to justify them in believing the pictures to be likenesses of disembodied spirits. If they would reflect a little they would not be so certain. Pretended mediums for spirit photography know of the experiments of these parties to whom we refer. They notify the dealers in photographic stock of the fact, and these dealers send them the prepared plates. The pictures are taken, and the amateur photographer becomes convinced of the truth of spirit photography because they alone were implicated in the experiment. The fact is they have been deceived in their plates through the efforts of some faker who whished to add to his own income, and to maintain his influence over the parties whom he is instrumental in deceiving. It is often done, and many reputable people are thereby victimised. Occasionally a few of the prepared plates are slipped into the boxes ordered by regular photographers. They are not spiritualists, nor are the majority of their patrons. Every one is greatly surprised, therefore, to find half a dozen faces upon the proof of a certain plate. When the fact of these specially prepared plates is made known, the source of the phenomenon is easily determined. The unsuspecting person, however, does not stop to think of possible collusion in the case, and accepts the result as evidence of supernormal power.

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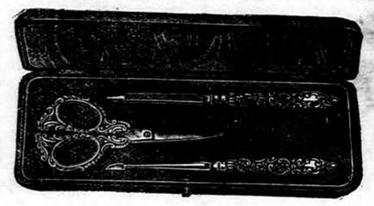

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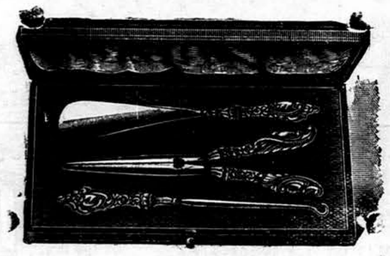

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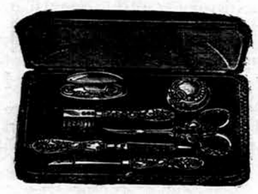

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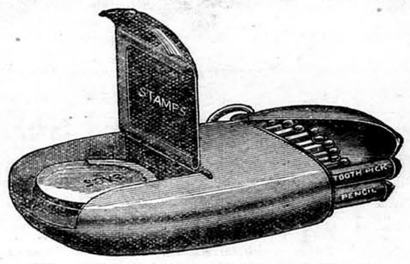

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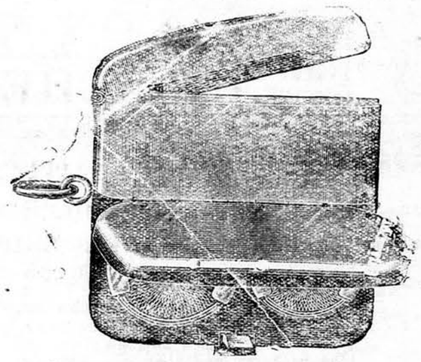

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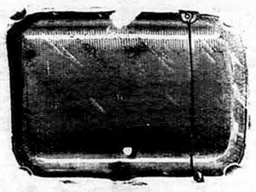

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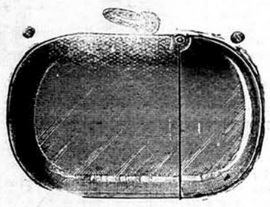

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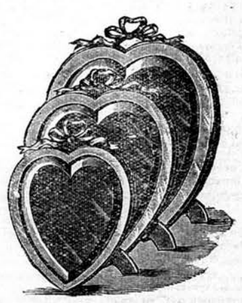

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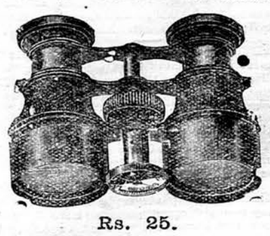

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